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Central India Agency.
1900-01 to 1903-04

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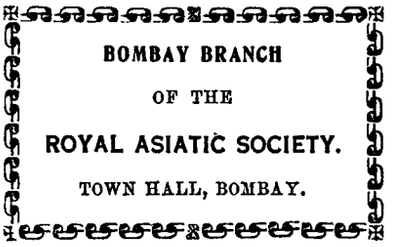

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REPORT

ON THE

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POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1900-1901.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1900-1901.

BY

THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. J. MEADE, C.I.E.,

OFFG. AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1900-1901.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, I.C.S., held charge of the appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India throughout 1900-1901, but left on furlough to England early in May last before this Report could be prepared. I arrived at Indore and took over charge on the 1st June, and have, therefore, no personal knowledge of what occurred in Central India during the past year.

Season and crops.

At the beginning of the year under report famine was prevalent in the districts under the Resident at Indore and in some of the Gwalior parganas. It was most severe in the Bhopawar and Malwa Agencies, while, in the Bhopal Agency there was considerable distress. The rains threatened to fail again, and July was half over before they broke in Central India. When they did begin, however, they were very plentiful everywhere except in the Bhopawar Agency where they were insufficient, and where famine relief had to be kept going until after the close of the year and the break of the next monsoon. The outlook at the end of March 1901 was so serious that it necessitated the deputation of a Special Famine Officer to the Agency two months later. Except in the Bhopawar Agency both the kharif and rabi harvests were normal.

Public health.

In the early months of the year when famine was prevalent, cholera and small-pox broke out at many of the relief works in Central India, but the outbreaks, except in the Bhopawar Agency, where cholera simply swept the country, were well encountered and of short duration. The close of the rainy season was marked by a remarkably unhealthy period. Malaria of a most peculiar type appeared over the greater part of the province, and produced a very high death-rate among all classes: both those who had felt the pinch of famine and those who had not, falling victims to the disease.

There was fortunately no appearance of plague, but on the whole the public health of the province was much worse than usual during the year under report, and the sickness which prevailed, following on the famine, caused a large decrease in the population.

Occurrences of note.

The most far-reaching event of the year was the death, on the 22nd January 1901, of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. During her short illness messages of enquiry were received from many of the States; and the melancholy news of Her Majesty's death evoked a general outburst of sympathy and sorrow. To the Chiefs and people of Central India an opportunity was not long wanting of giving concrete expression to their feelings on the sad occasion; and the various schemes for commemorating Her Majesty's glorious name and reign have been most liberally supported by them. About five lakhs of rupees have already been subscribed in Central India towards the Central Memorial Fund in Calcutta; besides amounts dedicated to local memorials, which are under consideration in many places.

The deaths of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and Prince Christian Victor formed also the subject of many messages of sympathy and condolence from the Chiefs in Central India.

A further opportunity, of which they readily availed themselves, of expressing their loyalty to the British Crown, was afforded the Chiefs of Central India, by the successes of British troops in the Transvaal. The reliefs of Ladysmith and Mafeking were the occasion for many congratulatory messages and were marked in some places by the grant of a public holiday. A few of the Central India Chiefs volunteered their services for the China Expeditionary Force; and His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia munificently equipped a hospital ship at a cost of about twenty lakhs.

The decennial census was taken on the 1st March 1901 and showed the total population to be 8,511,262 or 18 per cent. less than the figure for 1891, *viz.*, 10,318,812.

Chiefships.

His Highness Raja Sadal Singh of Sitamau died of cholera on the 9th May 1900, without male issue, and Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachi Baroda, was selected by the Government of India to succeed to the vacant *gadi*; and was installed by the Political Agent in Malwa on the 21st November 1900. On the 19th March 1901, His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha was presented by Mr. C. S. Bayley, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the order of the Indian Empire, a distinction which had been conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL OFFICERS, OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDORE STATE, AND OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Gwalior Residency.

Season and crops.

The rainfall was sufficient and timely. Relief works have been closed and all traces of famine have happily disappeared.

Political events.

His Highness's liberality in equipping a hospital ship for the China expedition has been already noticed in the introductory chapter. His Highness also volunteered his personal services for the expedition which were accepted by the Government of India, and he was absent from his State from the 14th September 1900 to the 17th December 1900.

Sir Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadow, K.C.I.E., grandfather of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, died on the 9th August 1900.

Minor estates.

The administration of the estates of Agra-Barkhera and Raghugarh was taken up by the Resident during the year. Raja Balbhadra Singh of Gara died on the 30th October 1900. His successor, a minor, is being educated in the Sardars' class at Gwalior. Raja Jai Mandal Singh of Raghugarh died on the 29th July 1900. The estate was taken under management during the year and Ghulam Kadir Khan, formerly Superintendent of Maksudangarh, was appointed Superintendent.

Railways.

A scheme for the connection of Sabalgarh with Gwalior by railway will shortly be submitted to Government.

Dakaiti.

Reference was made in the last year's report to the increase of dakaiti caused by scarcity. It is satisfactory to note that owing to the disappearance of famine and more efficient police administration, there was a decrease of about 25 per cent. in the number of cases in 1900 as compared with that of the previous year.

Indore Agency.

The list of improvements carried out in the State during the year is a long one and forms a good record of useful work accomplished. The administrative arrangements reported last year have continued and have worked satisfactorily.

The reorganisation of the State Police has been taken in hand.

Dewas States.

Senior Branch.—Raja Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, who succeeded by adoption his uncle Raja Krishna Rao Puar, was installed by Mr. Bayley, on the 4th April 1900.

Junior Branch.—A successful scheme for the supply of water to the city was inaugurated at a cost of ₹61,280. The works were opened on the 25th March 1901, by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General.

Both the Dewas States have been much impoverished by famine. Opportune help in the way of loans from Gwalior and Indore has temporarily tided them over their difficulties; but it will be some years before they can hope to reach financial prosperity.

Bhopal Agency.

The rainfall was generally good, but owing to a premature break at the end of June the kharif crops gave a poor outturn. The rabi at first promised to be a bumper crop, but hail and rust reduced the yield to a normal amount. Famine brought in its train, in addition to cholera and malaria, a kind of paralysis which was said to be caused by the consumption of a coarse pea known as *teora*. The disease affected men more than women. Season and crops. Public health.

Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jahan Begam, G.C.S.I., died shortly after the close of the year and was succeeded by her daughter the Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam. No important changes took place in the administration. Events of importance. Bhopal.

Lala Roshan Lal remained in charge of the administration of the Narsinghgarh State and did excellent work. During the recent famine the relief measures under his supervision were very thoroughly managed. Minor States.

Kurwai and Pathari have both suffered from a series of bad seasons and the population has decreased largely. Liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue have been made to prevent emigration.

Bhopawar Agency.

The year was a disastrous one for all the States of the Agency. Famine, which was acute during the early part of the year, was reduced in intensity, but did not cease with the advent of the monsoon of 1900. The rains were scanty and kharif and rabi crops were again deficient, and relief works had to be re-opened in many parts towards the close of the year. There was great mortality of cattle, and a serious increase in organised crime. General.

The young Raja of Dhar, who continues to attend the Daly College, has been placed under the guardianship of Thakur Lachhman Singh of Bagsuri, who is also guardian to the Raja of Barwani. Dhar.

The Political Agent speaks in high terms of the efficient work done by Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye as Superintendent of Dhar.

Owing to the critical financial condition of the State the Raja of Jhabua was required to delegate certain powers to his Dewan, and to submit the budget estimates of the State for approval. Jhabua.

As an experimental measure the Rana has been given administrative charge of two parganas of the State. Ali Rajpur

Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, the Superintendent of the State, is commended by the Political Agent for good work. Barwani.

Malwa Agency.

Famine and diseases considerably exercised the energy and resources of the States during the greater part of the year under review. General.

The administration of the State has continued to be satisfactorily conducted by the Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I. His Highness the Nawab, who is now 18 years old, has commenced to learn the duties and work of the administration of the State under the supervision and guidance of the Minister. Jaora.

His Highness the Raja entrusted the detailed administration of the State to the Dewan, of whose services the Political Agent speaks highly. Ratlam.

This State is ably ruled by its Chief, His Higness Raja Jeswant Singhji, assisted by his Dewan. His Highness's work during the famine was recognised by the Viceroy who conferred on him a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the first class. Sailana.

The death, on the 10th May 1900, of Raja Sadul Singhji, of Sitamau, and the installation of his successor, Raja Ram Singh, on the 21st November 1900, have been noticed in the introductory chapter. The late Raja Sadul Singh Sitamau.

had only been given limited power, and the present Chief has not yet assumed the direct control of the administration, which is being very satisfactorily conducted by Pandit Bulwant Rao Trimbak, the Kamdar of the State.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

Season and crops. A bumper harvest would have been realised in this Agency had not the winter rain caused injury to the wheat, grams and linseed crops.

Plague. The inspection of passengers at Sutna Station, East Indian Railway, ceased on the 1st May 1900.

Rewa. The Raja of Ratlam visited the State as a guest in June 1900 and stayed until September. The Umaria Colliery has flourished since it was taken over by the State from the Central Provinces; its net income during the year having largely exceeded that of the preceding year.

Nagod. The Raja continued to reside at Benares, but paid two visits to Sutna, during one of which he was received by the Agent to the Governor-General. The Settlement Operations in this State, which were brought to a standstill by famine in April 1900, were recommenced in November 1900. Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal continues to administer the State as Dewan. The State debts are being gradually liquidated. Only ₹35,000 out of the ₹60,000, mentioned in last year's report as a famine loan to the State, were drawn.

Baraundha. A project has been launched by a Calcutta Company to dam the Pysunni River, and to harness the Majhgawan falls for the generation of electricity. The scheme, if successful, will, it is hoped, resuscitate the finances of the State, which are at a very low ebb.

Jaso. The Jagirdar continues to live in retirement. The Jagir has been managed by the Dewan of Nagod, in addition to his other duties.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Season and crops. The kharif crop was excellent; but the rabi crop, which promised to be a bumper one, was injured by unseasonable winter rain.

Datia. Measures taken during the year for the introduction of the British currency into the State, are being pushed forward.

Ajaigarh. The finances still remain in a very unsatisfactory state, and hamper progress of any kind.

Bijawar. On the 28th June 1900 Raja Bahadur Sawant Singh, a son of the Maharaja of Orchha, who succeeded the late Maharaja of Bijawar as his adopted son, was installed as Chief of the State by the Political Agent. The succession was unpopular, and severe measures had to be taken with some of the leading Thakurs who placed themselves in opposition to the new Chief.

M. J. MEADE,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

INDORE;
The 23rd September 1901.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1900-1901.

I.—General.

Season and crops.

1. The rainfall throughout the Gwalior State and the States round Goona was sufficient and timely. It amounted to 33·70 inches as measured at the Residency. Excessive moisture in black soil did some damage to the kharif, and hail and frost caused some detriment to the rabi, but on the whole both the harvests yielded an abundant outturn.

2. The relief works and poor-houses established in Malwa and in the Gwalior and Esagurh Prants, referred to in last year's report, were closed, and all traces of famine have now happily disappeared.

II.—Political.

3. An important event of the year was His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia's departure on field service to China, where he was attached to General Gaselee's staff.

His Highness, accompanied by Lieutenant Spence, of the Central India Horse, and Colonel Abdul Ghani, Commandant, 2nd Regiment, Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, and others, left Gwalior on the 14th September 1900, and returned on the 17th December 1900.

4. In connection with the campaign in China, His Highness made the munificent offer on behalf of himself and Their Highnesses the Maharanis, his mother and wife, of a fully equipped hospital ship for the use of the sick and wounded of the China Expeditionary Forces at a cost of twenty lakhs, an offer which was accepted by the Government of India.

5. The event during the year that overshadowed all others was the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. Her Majesty's demise was deeply mourned throughout the Gwalior State and in the petty States under the Residency.

6. Sir Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadow, K.C.I.E., grandfather of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, and Madar-ul-Moham of the State, died on the 9th August 1900.

Boundary cases.

7. Lieutenant H. Stewart was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Gwalior for the settlement of boundary cases pending settlement between the States of Gwalior, Kotah, Khiaoda, Bhadaora and Sirsi. He joined the appointment on 10th November 1900 and has settled all the cases that were made over to him.

Minor States and Thakurates Kaniadhana.

8. There has been nothing special in the affairs of this State.

The Raja has during the year re-organised his Police and supplied it with uniform.

He has established a school at his capital.

Agra-Barkhera.

9. The unsatisfactory financial condition of this estate, owing to the extravagance of the Thakur, necessitated the taking of it under management. Its affairs are now conducted by a Kamdar appointed by the Resident.

The Kamdar reports a good harvest, and that new settlers are coming in.

Kathun.

10. Nothing of importance.

Raghugarh.

11. Raja Jai Mandal Singh died on the 29th July 1900. His son Bikramajit Singh, known as the Maharaj Kunwar, was latterly carrying on the administration of the State for his father owing to latter's great age and infirmity, but was found to have effected no improvement in the administration. The State was, therefore, taken under the management of the Residency. Munshi Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan, lately Superintendent of the Muksudangarh State in the Bhopal Agency, was appointed Superintendent of the State.

Raghugarh affairs have lately formed the subject of special report for the information of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Government of India.

arone.

12. Parash Ram Madhoji Mulye has been the Kamdar of the State during the year.

I regret to note that since the close of the year under report the mother of the little Raja, the only Rani of the late Raja, died on 5th April 1901.

The Rani's own brother, the Rais of Sohawal in Baghelkhand, has offered to take care of the two motherless lads.

Gara.

13. The Raja of Gara, Balbhadra Singh, died on 30th October 1900. The succession of his only son, Dhiraj Singh, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

It has been arranged that the young Raja should receive education and training in the Sardars' School at Gwalior.

This State has, during the year under report, adopted Government coin as the currency of the State.

Umri.

14. Some complaints were received during the year against the Raja's administration and have lately formed the subject of a special report. They were mostly frivolous or unfounded and appear to have been set on foot by an agitator with a grievance against the Raja.

Bhadaura.

15. Government having sanctioned the selection of Ranjit Singh, he was installed as Raja, on the 15th April 1901, after the close of the year under report.

The Raja and his brother are now pupils at the Sardars' School at Gwalior.

Pensioned Jamedar Hakum Singh, of the Central India Horse, continued in charge of the State throughout the year.

Dharnaoda.

16. Thakur Bhim Singh has managed the affairs of his estate as usual. He has adopted the Government rupee as the sole legal tender in his estate.

Sirsi.

Kanjars have continued to give trouble in Dharnaoda and its neighbourhood. I am endeavouring to impress upon the Dharnaoda authorities the necessity of settling down these Kanjars and reclaiming them from their evil ways.

17. Dewan Meharban Singh died on 1st April 1901, leaving a son, Jiwan Singh, about five years.

The management of the estate will be carried on for the present by the Kamdar, an old servant of the State, pending other arrangements.

Khiaoda.

18. This small holding is managed by Muhammad Husain Khan, Kamdar, under the supervision of the Residency.

Chabra.

19. In this outlying pargana of the Tonk State nothing of importance happened during the year.

The Nazim Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan continued to be in charge of the pargana.

Education.

20. In the Gwalior State there are two Art Colleges, 24 secondary schools, and 321 primary schools (of which 6 are for girls and 6 special schools, *viz.*, Service, Sardars, Law, Military, Susera Subat and Type-writing Schools, giving a total of 353 institutions with 17,612 students, of whom 2,131 are Muhammadans. Female education has made progress during the year, two new schools having been opened, while two girl schools have been experimentally opened by the Kanya Dharma Vardhani Sabha, which, it is hoped, may shortly be included among the State schools. The services of a lady were secured from England in November 1900 as Lady Superintendent of Girls' Schools. The Maharani's Girls' School has 424 pupils on its rolls, while the Ujjain Girls' School numbers 243. The Service School trains students for State service. The Susera Subat School opened during the year under report

by His Highness's orders, forms a sequel to the Service School training, being intended to give practical acquaintance with revenue and other district work. Susera is constituted the head-quarters of a miniature Subat (or district), and seven villages in the vicinity are attached to it as tehsils, each having its Kamasdar and Naib-Kamasdar. All the duties of district officers are performed by the students appointed to these posts, and from them will be selected candidates for revenue appointments as vacancies occur in the State.

III.—JUDICIAL.

21. *Vide* Statement B, attached. Eight appeals were lodged in the Resident's Court against decisions of the Railway Magistrate. The appeals were all dismissed, and the decisions of the Lower Courts upheld.

22. Plans and estimates for the extension to connect Sabalgarh to Gwalior have been received and will be submitted to Government. Gwalior Light Railway.

The Gwalior Darbar received R35,076-14-9 on account of balance of earnings of the Gwalior Light Railways for the first half-year 1900.

The total net earnings of the Bina-Guna-Bara Railways to the end of 30th June 1900 were R1,95,155-12-6, out of which R94,161-10-9 were received by the Gwalior Darbar on account of their share.

The total net earnings of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway for the first half-year of 1900 were R4,52,534-8-6, of which R2,22,595-12-11 were payable to the Gwalior Darbar, being their share of the profits.

The administration and control of the above branches of the Indian Midland Railway passed to the Government of Bombay during the year.

23. Seventy-six dakaitis were committed in Gwalior territory during the year 1900 against 127 for 1899. Of these 14 were committed in the Gwalior Prant, 32 in Isagarh Prant, 30 in the Malwa Prant. The decrease in crime is partly due to efficient police administration and partly to the disappearance of famine. Dakaiti.

Twenty-six cases of dakaiti, which include 19 cases of cattle raid, took place during the year in the minor States in this Residency against 22 for 1899.

The administration of the States of Raghugarh and Umri formed the subject of complaints now under enquiry. Mismanagement may to some extent account for the increase in crime, but most of these petty States are too small to keep up efficient police, and are, therefore, an easy prey to the cattle thief.

24. The Thagi and Dakaiti Department under Inspector Muhammad Villayatulla Khan, attached to the Residency, did good work during the year. He and a staff of the Department have been engaged for some months in Raghugarh in unravelling a case of robbery of the State Treasury, in which a large number of persons were concerned.

They have also brought to light many serious cases of crime that had not been reported by the State authorities to the Resident at Gwalior.

C. HERBERT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Resident at Gwalior.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY;
The 19th July 1901.

CHAPTER V.

BHOPAL.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1900-1901.

I.—General.

Personnel of Administration.

1. I relieved Major L. S. Newmarch on the afternoon of the 16th April and held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dane, the Agency Surgeon, continued to hold charge of the State dispensaries.

Tours.

2. The Honourable Mr. C. S. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, paid a visit to Bhopal at the beginning of December and inspected some of the State institutions.

On 1st February Sir George Luck, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bengal Army, inspected the Bhopal Battalion at Sehore.

During my tour, which began on 15th November and ended on 28th February, I visited almost every State in the Agency and in the latter month marched through the Nimawar District of Indore.

The seasons.

3. The rainfall for the year measured at Sehore, the head-quarters of the Agency, was 45·94 inches as compared with 20·52 inches last year. A premature break in the rains, which commenced in the last week of June, interfered to a great extent with the sowing of kharif crops and the germination of the seed. Owing to excess of moisture weeding was difficult and the jawar crop was much below the average. The outturn in fact was scarcely 6 annas. The rabi crop promised to be a bumper one, but hailstorms and rust reduced it to normal.

Prices were high throughout the year notwithstanding large imports of grain from the North-Western Provinces.

Public health.

4. Cholera first broke out in epidemic form in the north-western parts of the Agency in April and thence spread southward over the Agency. Some of the famine camps had to be closed in consequence. Many of the deaths attributed to cholera were probably due to famine diarrhœa, brought on by unwholesome food and impure water which was generally scarce throughout the Agency. Malarial fever was unusually prevalent during the months of March and April and after the rains. Paralysis became a common complaint—the result it is said of consuming Teora, a coarse kind of pea, and accordingly cheap. It was noticed that men were thus affected more than women.

Scarcity.

5. Scarcity prevailed throughout the Agency till the end of September; in the western districts it became quite acute. The famine relief works, which were opened in January 1900 in some of the States, were extended and conducted on larger scale. I visited almost all the relief works once or twice and gave advice on their organization. A full and detailed report on the famine has been separately submitted to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

Census.

6. As soon as the stress of the famine subsided, the preparations for the census were taken in hand by the different States. The final enumeration was held on the 1st March 1901. The population of the Agency was found to have fallen from 1,904,798 to 1,198,713 in the last decade.

Part of this decrease, *viz.*, 706,085 persons is due to the transfer of the Bhilsa and Basoda Pergunnahs of Gwalior to the charge of the Resident at Gwalior. For the rest, famine, cholera and mismanagement in some of the States are principal causes. A separate report on the subject of census has already gone in.

Ceremonial.

7. The 11th June was observed as a public holiday throughout the Agency on account of the occupation of Pretoria by the British forces. At a Darbar held by the Raja of Narsingarh in honour of the occasion, a sum of ₹2,036 was subscribed by the people of Narsingarh and placed to the credit of the Transvaal War Fund.

The melancholy news of the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was received with universal grief throughout the Agency. Public offices were closed and business stopped for three days in each State and all the Durbars expressed sympathy and condolence upon the occasion of the lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

On 2nd February, the day of funeral of Her late Most Gracious Majesty, public offices and shops were closed in all the States and suitable salutes were fired by such as had guns.

On 3rd February, at midday, the flag in larger States was hoisted to the mast head and 101 guns were fired in honour of the succession to the throne of His Majesty King Edward the VII. The message of His Majesty the King Emperor to the Princes and people of India was communicated to all the Chiefs and Jagirdars in this Agency.

II.—Political.

8. Her Highness the Begam remained at her capital thoughout the year. For some months past Her Highness the Begam has been suffering from a malignant illness which has latterly assumed a most serious aspect. Bhopal.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., continued to do sound work as Minister.

There have been no events of importance during the year.

The supply of water at the Bhopal Railway Station being defective, Her Highness generously permitted the Railway Company to draw water by gravitation from the lower lake at Bhopal to the Company's well at the Bhopal Station yard from the 14th April to the 27th June and thus enabled the traffic to be kept running. The Bhopal Victoria Lancers have maintained their high standard of efficiency but without complete transport. At the end of the year, however, Her Highness was pleased to sanction the expenditure of R18,500 on transport mules, ninety of which were promptly purchased.

Large quantities of fodder grass and numbers of cattle, both plough and milch, were exported from the Bhopal State to other parts of India, throughout the famine.

Miss Blong has been in charge of the Lansdowne Maternity Hospital and has done excellent work.

The new jail at Bhopal is at length completed. The prisoners will move in at the end of May.

The following sums were received by the Bhopal State during the year on account of the Durbar's share of the net profits of the Bhopal State and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways for the half-years ending 31st December 1899 and 30th June 1900 :—

	R	a.	p.
Bhopal State Railway	2,60,834	12	11
Bhopal-Ujjain Railway	1,37,720	3	11

The profits by reason of the large carrying trade during the famine show a marked improvement on previous earnings.

9. In Rajgarh there is nothing of importance to notice. Minor States Rajgarh.

The Chief Balbahadur Singh, anxious to please, acted up to his responsibilities during the year, and loyally accepted the Political Agent's advice. He takes an interest in education and sent several of the State jagirdars' sons to the Sehore High School. He subscribed liberally to the famine Relief and Victoria Memorial Funds.

Isri Bux, his Diwan, was the subject of several complaints.

The Raja Arjun Singh, with his brother Ram Singh, has been at the Daly College, Indore, throughout the year. Narsingarh.

Lala Roushan Lal has been in charge of the administration throughout the year, and has continued to do excellent work.

The survey and settlement of the State is still in progress. Work was delayed by the famine and census.

The patwaris have now to pass through a course of training, and their system of payment has been revised so as to bring them under better control of the State.

On the expiry of the current contract, the excise administration was brought under direct management.

A new tariff on the export and import of goods was enforced with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Sustained efforts have been made to promote the currency of sovereigns within the State, and with some success.

Khilchipur. The financial condition of the Khilchipur State is not good. The Rao, who is anxious to govern properly, submits a monthly account of his expenditure to the Political Agent, and asks for advice. His step-brothers joined the Sehore High School at the end of the year. Two of them, however, are average and none are very earnest in their studies.

Maksudangarh. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan, who had successfully managed the State for 17 years, was transferred to Raghogarh in November 1900, and Babu Kedar Nath, who was Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Narsingarh, has been appointed as Superintendent of Maksudangarh.

The construction of a road from Maksudangarh to the Parbati river towards Suthalia is in progress.

The result of the census showed that in this State alone the population was nearly the same as in 1891.

Kurwai. The Chief was attacked by fits as before.

Lala Baijnath Sahai has been the Superintendent throughout the year, and has been hampered by an inefficient staff and several intriguers.

The State and the people are alike in an impoverished condition owing to seven years of calamity in regular succession. The population has fallen by over 30 per cent., and liberal remissions of revenue have been made to prevent emigration. The earthwork metal collections on a new road from Kurwai to the Railway Station Bamora, Indian Midland Railway, have been completed at a cost of over ₹16,000.

Pathari. Pandit Mohan Lal died on 10th July and Muhammad Enayet Rasul Khan, late Amin of Piplianagar, was appointed Superintendent on 25th September 1900.

The State, which in 1897 owed ₹62,313 to four principal creditors, has paid off two annual instalments of ₹4,010 each. The instalment for 1900 could not be paid owing to the famine.

Owing to the series of bad seasons that have befallen the State, and the large decrease of population, a liberal policy in the matter of remission and suspensions of revenue is now being followed.

The Nawab and his family continue to reside at Sehore.

Basoda (Hydergarh). In this small State there is no special incident to notice.

The Nawab's administration is satisfactory. His relatives continue to press him for money, which on being refused, they intrigue against him.

Muhammadgarh. The administration has not improved. The Nawab is of small account, and too fond of leaving his State.

Suthalia. The jagir is well managed by Thakur Shambhu Singh, who takes a personal interest in its administration.

Daria Kheri. Thakur Baijnath Singh succeeded to the Thakurate with the sanction of the Government of India *vice* Thakur Onkar Singh, deceased.

Dhabla Ghosi. Thakur Gopal Singh died on 12th April. The question of the succession is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Hirapur. Thakur Chattar Singh died on 14th September. Jaswant Singh, the grandson of Chattar Singh, succeeded to the estate with the sanction of the Government of India.

Jaswant Singh being a minor, the management of the estate has been entrusted to the elder Rani Har Kunwar and her cousin, Thakur Chain Singh.

During the cold weather the Political Agent visited the estate on tour for the first time, it was said, within the memory of man.

Tappa. Thakur Takht Singh died on 17th December. The question of the succession is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Pataria. Thakur Rai Singh was recognized by the Government of India as Thakur of Pataria in succession to his adoptive father, Thakur Raghunath Singh, who died on the 25th February 1900.

Sironj. The Kurwai-Sironj road is still incomplete in Sironj territory, though considerable progress was made on account of the famine. In matters of

extradition the local Nazim was too fond of arguments, which caused obstruction.

There is nothing special to report regarding the districts of these States which fall within the Bhopal Agency other than Sundersi (jointly held by Indore, Gwalior and Dhar), where, in the course of my tour, it was found that cattle-lifting had become a frequent offence owing to the neglect and misconduct of the local amins. Gwalior, Indore, Dewas and Dhar.

Stolen cattle have been recovered and cases of dakaiti brought to light in which no action was taken by the local authorities.

The officers of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department are still at work in the neighbourhood.

The Indore amin has already been dismissed and replaced by another man.

The Dhar representative has also been removed.

The debts having been liquidated, Yusuf Muhammad Khan has been re-entrusted with the management of his jagir of Jabria Bhil, Jabri and half Piplianagar, on condition of his appointing a Kamdar with Political Agent's approval and furnishing annual budgets of expenditure and receipts. These conditions have been observed. Pindara Jagirs.

There is nothing special to note in respect of the other jagirdars, except that those of Dugri and Khajuri are much involved, and Mahsum Buksh, of Piplianagar, is constantly backbiting his fellow jagirdar, in order to prejudice the authorities against him.

III.—Revenue and Finance.

During the year the octroi receipts of the Sehore Agency were unexpectedly swollen owing to the large imports of grain and exports of cattle, *viz.*, R66,605-1-0 as against R44,68,-12-3 last year.

Fifty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-nine heads of cattle were exported from Sehore Agency limits, while 202,119 maunds of food-grains passed the import scales.

IV.—Trade.

The opium returns show that 1,578 chests passed the scales in 1900-1901, as compared with 1,095½ in the previous year. The export duty amounted to R7,89,000, the highest amount realized within the last decade. The reason of this increase is not quite clear. The war in China seemed to promote the demand.

V.—Judicial.

The appended statements A and B show the cases, Civil and Criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

VI.—Sehore.

Mr. Sharman has been the Superintendent throughout the year. Painstaking and conscientious, he has given general satisfaction.

Mr. A. Taylor on behalf of the Friends' Foreign Mission, gave relief to at one time as many as 11,000 persons who were suffering from famine.

The total number of the boys on the rolls of the Sehore High School on the 31st March 1901 was 296, and the average daily attendance during the year was 281·20.

During the year 4 boys appeared for the Entrance, 9 for the Middle, and 6 for the Junior Examinations, with the result that 9 and 6 passed the Middle and Junior examinations. The result of the Entrance Examination is not yet known.

The number of girls at the Girls' School on the 31st March 1901 were 72, and the average daily attendance during the year was 47·85.

Nearly a thousand persons were maintained on relief works during the period of famine at the expense of the Agency Funds. They were employed in clearing the water-courses and making embankments, with a view to improve the percolation in wells.

VII.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant H. Stewart, Boundary Settlement Officer, was in this Agency from 20th February to 15th March, during which period he settled four boundary disputes—one between Rajgarh and Narsingarh and three between Gwalior and Tappa.

VIII.—Medical.

Separate reports on hospital and vaccination work have been submitted by the Agency Surgeon, who is also the Civil Administrative Medical Officer.

J. LANG,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

The 6th June 1901.

CHAPTER VI.

BHOPAWAR.

Administration Report of the Bhopawar Political Agency for the year 1900-1901.

I.—General.

The past year has again been one of great difficulty for all the States of the Agency. Famine operations continued up to the end of September 1900 by which time it was found possible to close relief works, and by the end of November 1900 all gratuitous relief had ceased. But unfortunately the monsoon was not favourable. The rainfall was for the most part below the average and was badly distributed. The long break in July and the continuous rain of August and September prevented the proper ripening of the early kharif crop, while the total absence of rain in October and November spoilt the later kharif crops in many places and much reduced the area brought under rabi sowings. The great mortality among the cattle which had characterised the famine also effected the general area brought under cultivation. Thus, instead of the bumper crops and full revenue returns which had been budgetted for, the majority of the States have only realised about 60 per cent. of the ordinary assessments.

The year was also marked by a serious increase in organised crime. This matter has been fully dealt with in the Agency Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, but it may be here noted that the total number of cases reported for the year 1900 rose to the unprecedented figure of 861 as compared with 336 for 1899 and 31 for 1898.

The Malwa Bhil Corps was successfully employed in restoring order in the Bhil States, and in the Nimar districts of Indore the Durbar have finally taken serious measures for the protection of life and property. As general conditions improved crime decreased and at present is but little above the normal.

2. The partial failure of the crops, caused by the unsatisfactory nature of the rainfall, has rendered necessary the re-opening of relief works in the Bhil country. These works have had the double effect of affording a means of livelihood to the people and also have acted as an effectual preventive against a recurrence of the lawlessness of the previous year.

3. The efforts of the different Administrations have, in addition, been taxed by the work in connection with the census which was taken on the 1st March 1901. The provisional totals reported show a total population for the Agency of 802,173 as against 976,088 in 1891. A loss of 17·9 per cent. All the States and Thakurates show a decrease except the small pergunnah of Bagode, which shows an increase of 22 per cent. The large general decrease must, I fear, be held to be due to the severity of the recent famine, but not by any means to the absence of relief measures.

Since April 1900 the seasons have been extraordinarily unhealthy. This unhealthiness has continued during the whole of the cold weather and the mortality from pneumonia and from an exceptionally fatal form of fever, which has been very prevalent, has been extremely high.

Severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox raged throughout the Agency in April and May. The mortality from this disease has been set down at 39,845. But the actual figures are probably higher. In the Bhil country where cholera was worst, the people left the works and carried the infection with them to their villages, for which, as regards the mortality, no figures are obtainable.

4. The lamented death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria was received in all States with every sign of grief. Mourning was universally proclaimed and for a period of three days, after receipt of the news, all bazars were closed. In connection with the funeral ceremonies salutes were fired and every kind of respect was paid to the memory of Her late Maiesty in all the States in the Agency. All the States and nearly all the Thakurates have already

subscribed to the Victoria Memorial Fund, and up to the end of the year R25,000 had been collected, the final lists have not yet been received.

5. In February the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General arrived at Meghnagar and made a short tour through the States of Jhabua, Jobat and Ali Rajpur to Kuksi, returning to Sirdarpur through the Amjhera Pergunnah of Bagh. These are the areas in this Agency which are again suffering from scarcity and in which it has been found necessary to again open relief works. The Honourable Mr. Bayley during the tour inspected the relief works which were then in progress at Jobat and Nanpur.

II.—Political.

Gwalior.

The Amjhera Pergunnah has suffered very severely from the past famine, and a considerable portion of the country below the ghâts inhabited by Bhils has been almost entirely depopulated. Scarcity again exists, as the people were in many cases unable to procure bullocks and seed, and the Durbar have again opened relief works. Since the close of the year work has been commenced on the Bagh-Kuksi road, and is also in progress on the continuation of the same road between Rajgarh and Tanda. As affording through communication between Kuksi and the Malwa plateau, this project is in every respect a most important one, and it may be hoped that the Gwalior Durbar will see their way, now that it has been fairly commenced, to continue it through to completion.

The Durbar have treated the Bhil population very generously in the matter of revenue collections. Only eight annas in the rupee this year, and nothing for last year, have been demanded.

The census returns for this district were 96,435 as compared with 131,905 in 1891.

Indore.

I toured through a considerable part of the Nimar districts during the past winter. The southern portions of this area have suffered extremely from organised bands of dakaits, who, taking refuge in the Satpuras, ravaged the country during the summer and autumn. The Pergunnah of Nagalwari I found practically deserted. The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Indore Durbar through the Resident at Indore, and the Durbar report that due arrangements have now been made for repressing this organised lawlessness. The Durbar also report that these Pergunnahs, which formerly were solely under the State Forest Department, have now been placed for revenue purposes under the supervision of the Revenue authorities. On this measure, the Durbar is to be congratulated, as it is most certainly calculated to lead to an improvement in the general condition of the people. Under former conditions, the Subah or principal Revenue Official had no authority whatever in these so-called forest areas.

The Naiks of Dasana (Dehi) also gave much trouble. During the summer of 1900 they left their villages in a body and after looting the surrounding country took refuge in the hills of the neighbouring estates of Mathwar, from which point of vantage they continued their depredations on the adjacent villages of Ali Rajpur. In December 1900 it was found necessary to employ a strong force consisting of the Malwa Bhil Corps and the State Police of Indore, Barwani, and Ali Rajpur, the whole under the command of Lieutenant McLaughlin of the Malwa Bhil Corps, to effect their capture. The cordial co-operation of the Khandesh Police was also obtained. These measures were successful in effectually suppressing the disturbance and almost the whole tribe surrendered themselves or were captured. Forty-two Naiks are now in custody in Ali Rajpur. The question of their future settlement is under consideration. As an additional precaution and with a view to prevent the recurrence of such raids, a line of police posts maintained by the States concerned has been established along both banks of the Narbada. In this matter also the Khandesh Police are co-operating, and up to the present the result has been an almost complete cessation of dakaiti.

The Kuksi-Chikalda and Tikri-Talwara roads which were commenced last year as famine works are approaching completion and should be ready for traffic after the rains. Both these roads are valuable additions to the communications. The Durbar have also sanctioned the building of pukka approaches

to the Narbada at Chikalda where the former road ends. This also is an important and beneficial undertaking.

The census returns for the Indore territories in this Agency show a population of 285,210 as against 318,544 in 1891.

During the year a new arrangement has, with the sanction of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, been made for the education of His Highness the Raja Udaji Rao Puar. The young Chief still attends the Daly College, but he has been placed under the guardianship of Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, who is also guardian to the Rana of Barwani. A joint establishment has thus been formed which promises very satisfactory results. Dhar.

Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye has been Superintendent of the State throughout the year and has spared no effort to meet successfully the difficulties which the State has had to encounter. His sound judgment and considerable experience have been invaluable during this critical period.

The total number of persons relieved during the famine in the Dhar State was as follows:—

On gratuitous relief	675,713
On relief works	5,691,055
TOTAL	6,366,768

Thus taking the whole period during which relief works were opened as being from October 1899 to September 1900, the State supported 11·3 per cent. of the population daily for 12 months.

The total additional expenditure incurred by the State, and which is directly attributable to famine, amounts to R7,08,547, made up as follows:—

	R
Relief works	4,61,549
Gratuitous relief	63,359
Tools and plants	33,600
Extra establishment	24,644
Compensation	22,113
Takkavi	87,568
Miscellaneous	15,716
TOTAL	7,08,549

With so large and sudden an increase of expenditure a certain amount of fraud was probably unavoidable, but the Durbar are fortunate in having been able to bring the matter to light. In this matter Mr. O. W. Stiffle, Special Famine Officer, has rendered the Durbar good service. Every assistance has been given to Mr. Stiffle in making his inquiries, and several officials of the State who have been found guilty of fraudulent practices in connection with the famine administration in the Dharampuri and Thikri Pergunnahs have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with fine.

The census returns show a population for the whole State of 142,834 as compared with 167,505 in 1891, being a loss of 15 per cent. This loss, as has been noted elsewhere, is without doubt due for the most part to the extraordinarily unhealthy seasons which have followed the famine. An extended tour throughout the State has convinced me that the heavy expenditure incurred by the Durbar for the relief of distress was for the most part effectively spent. The people of the State recognise gratefully the efforts which were made for their relief, and freely admit the benefit they derived from them.

During the year the State had to borrow on the security of its reserve paper R5,00,000 from the Bank of Bengal, but even with this assistance the year closes with a deficit of R1,29,687. The figures are as follows:—

	R
Total Receipts	12,88,770
Expenditure	14,18,457
Deficit	1,29,687

The deficit is, for the most part, due to the unsatisfactory nature of the rainfall of 1900, owing to which only 60 per cent. of the estimated land revenue was collected. Arrangements have been made for a further loan of R3,00,000 from the Bank of Bengal to be raised on the security of the Government paper, which the Durbar still have in reserve.

In spite of the pressure caused by the famine and its effects, certain internal reforms have been carried out.

The introduction of "Postal unity" is perhaps the most important. Under this arrangement the State Postal Department ceases to exist, and from the 1st April 1901 the Imperial Post has taken over all State Offices and mail lines. The introduction into all districts of the State of the money order and saving bank system, and of other conveniences which are concomitant with the introduction of the Imperial Postal Department, cannot but be advantageous to the community at large.

Another important reform is the reorganisation of the State Forest Department. For this purpose, with the sanction of the Government of India, the services of Mr. J. D. St. Joseph have been engaged. Mr. St. Joseph, who has done excellent work in Barwani, will, under the new arrangement, be the Joint Forest Officer for the States of Dhar, Barwani and Ali Rajpur.

In this connection there is little doubt that the Nimanpur Pergunnah will, under his management, form a valuable source of revenue to the State. Owing to the experience gained during the recent famine, which effectually proved the value to any State of such a forest reserve, the Durbar have officially asked that the negotiations for the proposed exchange of Nimanpur with certain territories belonging to the Maharaja Holkar should be broken off. This matter is now under the consideration of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

Crime has shown, as elsewhere, a notable increase due to the abnormal economic conditions which prevailed for the greater part of the year. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-five cases were reported to the Police (as against 1,141 last year) in connection with which the Police arrested 2,921 persons. Sixty-six per cent. of this number were convicted as against 47 per cent. of the persons brought up for trial by the Police during the preceding year.

The question of the reduction of the army has received continual consideration and economy is being gradually effected by the simple method of not filling vacancies as they occur.

Jhabua.

His Highness Raja Udai Singh exercised full powers in his State until September 1900 when the critical condition of the finances compelled interference. Under the orders of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General His Highness was required to delegate to his Dewan certain well defined powers, to agree to act on his advice and to keep his expenditure within the budget estimates, which were to be submitted to the Political Agent for approval. The measures then taken would probably have met all the needs of the case if only the rainfall had been favourable. As it was, the monsoon in this part of the Agency was very unsatisfactory, and it has been found necessary to re-open relief works to meet the cost of which a further loan of R50,000 has been received from the Government of India. Relief works were opened on 13th March 1901, and at the present time (June 1901) 2,500 persons are daily employed.

In November and December last everything pointed to a renewal of severe distress with the commencement of the hot weather, but the estimates then made by the Durbar have, as in other similarly affected areas, fortunately been falsified by the extraordinarily abundant crops of jungle grass seed which have been everywhere obtained. These seeds which are known variously as "Doba" or "Sawi" are usually made use of for one or two months in the year at the end of the monsoon. In the present instance they have literally formed the whole sustenance of the majority of the Bhils for more than six months.

The past famine and the present scarcity have most seriously affected the financial condition of the Jhabua State. The total revenue prior to 1899 was R1,40,000 and the expenditure about 1,15,000. During the past year the total revenue amounted to R1,06,139, and the year closes with the State owing R2,29,000 plus R50,000 recently borrowed from Government. Very carefully

framed estimates have been prepared for the current year and wherever possible expenditure has been curtailed, but some time must elapse before the State can be restored to a normal condition of prosperity.

The recent census shows a population of 81,020 as compared with 119,787 in 1891, being a loss of over 30 per cent. To add to its other difficulties, the Durbar have had to contend with continuous lawlessness among the Bhils of its own territory, and especially against incursions of Bhils from Kusalgarh and from the Dohad Taluka of the British district of the Panch Mahals. A strong force of the Malwa Bhil Corps was detailed in January last to put a stop to these raids, and the services of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department were requisitioned to assist the Durbar in dealing with the cases against Kusalgarh. A conference was held in February when Mr. Patterson, Assistant Resident, Banswara, and Mr. Waterfield, Assistant Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, met the Political Agent at Thandla, and arragements were made to ensure co-operation on the Rajputana side of the border. With the sanction of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana these arrangements were carried out, and for the present all disturbances have ceased. In the case of the Dohad Bhils, the climax was reached in January last when a large band attacked the Thana at Pitol (Jhabua) and released therefrom a prisoner, a Jhabua subject, carrying him off in triumph to British territory. In retaliation the Durbar Police, acting apparently without the knowledge of the Durbar, proceeded into British territory and arrested several persons without warrant, and without communicating with the British Police returned with them to Jhabua territory. The District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, immediately complained, and the Durbar have apologised for the illegal action of the Police Inspector. Regular steps are now being taken by the British authorities to effect the capture of those concerned in the raid.

A British subject, Mr. Roxburgh, of Deesa, was also looted of a large number of cattle while passing through Jhabua territory. Most of the cattle, however, were recovered, and the Durbar have agreed to compensate Mr. Roxburgh to the extent of ₹2,500 for other loss that he sustained.

It was not till January that the Durbar reported the real condition of things. The measures then taken for the restoration of order have been successful.

In February the Thakur of Jaknaoda, the most powerful of the Umraos of the State, was removed from his jagir by the Durbar. This step was necessitated by the continued contumaciousness of the Thakur, and was carried out in consultation with the Political Agent, and with the approval of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

With the sanction of the Government of India, and as an experimental measure, the Rana Pertab Singh was given administrative charge of two pergunnahs of the State (Nanpur and Khatali) on the 1st January 1901. He takes an interest in the work. The Superintendent, Rai Bahadur Ram Krishna Pant, has carried on the administration during the year. Ali Rajpur.

As in other Bhil areas, the effect of the recent famine on the population has been very severe. The census returns show a population of 50,199 as against 70,091 in 1891, being a loss of 30 per cent.

The year opened with a balance of ₹1,59,000, but the receipts have been very unsatisfactory. The estimates for land revenue collections for the year were ₹95,000, of which only ₹36,000 has been collected, and the year closes with the cash balance reduced from ₹1,59,000 to ₹97,000.

Owing to the partial failure of the rains and the impoverished condition of the people, relief works were again opened in February, and at the end of March the daily number on relief was 1,345. The works included the continuation of the earth-work on the Bhabra-Sejawara and Hatni-Nanpur Roads: both these roads are important and form link in the main line of communications in this part of the Agency.

The "Mohwa" crop has been a partial failure, the fall being calculated at eight annas in the rupee only. Luckily, as in Jhabua and Jobat, the supply of grass seed appears almost inexhaustable, and the majority of the population have maintained themselves on this seed since November last.

The State has suffered much from the depredations of the Naiks of Dasana and Mathwar. During the year ending December 1900, eighty-one cases of

dakaiti were reported. The measures taken to restore order have already been noted, and since December dakaiti has practically ceased.

The Canadian Mission at Amkhut has obtained the lease from the State for a period of fifteen years of a plot of land about 100 bighas in extent at Sardi, near Amkhut. The village had been deserted, and the Mission are now employing the Bhils of the neighbouring country in repairing the tank with a view to its employment for irrigation purposes. In thus endeavouring to show the Bhils by force of example the value of irrigated land, Doctor Buchanan, who is in charge of the Mission, is doing most excellent work, the value of which is fully recognised by the State.

It may be confidently expected that the appointment of Mr. St. Joseph as Forest Officer will gradually prove of great benefit to the State. The forests in Ali Rajpur are in parts of considerable value, both present and potential, and with proper treatment should form a regular and considerable source of income, apart altogether from their value as grass reserves in time of drought. Great care, however, will have to be exercised in the introduction of a few necessary regulations, particularly in connection with the prevention of forest fires; but on this point Mr. St. Joseph has had full experience in dealing with the Bhils of Barwani, and he may be trusted to treat local customs and rights with all consideration.

Every effort is being made to restore to cultivation areas which, owing to the loss of population, lay fallow last year, and liberal grants of takkavi and bullocks are now being distributed.

Although much weakened by the strain of the past year, the financial condition of the State may still be considered as sound. The estimated closing balance for the year 1901-1902 is R40,000, a reduction of R1,60,000 when compared with the cash balance prior to the famine, but the State is free from debt and the estimates on which this closing balance is based are very cautious.

There is, I think, every hope that with normal seasons the State will be rapidly restored to its former prosperity.

The Rana continues to do well at the Daly College. Mention has already been made of the new arrangement under which he shares his guardian, Thakur Lachman Singh, with the young Chief of Dhar. Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, the Superintendent of the State, has done very good work during the past year. Although the famine was very severe in Barwani, the effects of it are less evident there than in any other State in the Agency. The well organised Forest and Public Works Department which the State possesses, doubtless count for much in this matter; but the good work of the Superintendent, who was at the head of the administration, deserves recognition.

It may be well to summarise here the results of the famine administration which was brought to an end in September 1900. The total expenditure directly attributable to famine was R2,62,842, made up as follows:—

	R
Relief works	1,24,564
Gratuitous relief	24,965
Extra establishment	9,770
Tools and plants	4,990
Compensation	7,817
Takkavi	90,736
TOTAL	2,62,842

The strong financial position which Barwani enjoys has allowed of work being continued on all the important roads commenced last year. At the end of March 1901 over 3,000 persons daily were employed on these public works which, when completed, will place this small State in a most advantageous position for the development of its resources.

The rainfall was, as elsewhere, unsatisfactory, and the revenue collections have been 23 per cent. below the normal.

The actuals for the past year are as follows:—

	₹
Total receipts, including loan of one lakh from Bank of Bengal	3,83,426
Opening balance	4,28,779
GRAND TOTAL .	8,12,205
Total expenditure	4,42,714
CLOSING BALANCE .	3,69,491*

In connection with operations against dakaits in which the State Police co-operated with the British Police of Khandesh, two of the Native State officials received rewards from the Government of Bombay in recognition of the good services rendered by them.

The census returns for the State show a population of 76,066 as against 80,266 in 1891.

Jobat. The Rana has continued his studies at the Daly College during the year and is doing well. The Superintendent, Rai Bahadur Waman Rao Bapuji, was in charge of the administration and carried it on most satisfactorily considering the great difficulties he has had to contend with.

It was found necessary to re-open relief works before the end of January 1901. The construction of a fair weather road between Jobat and Ambua, 12½ miles, was commenced. The number of workers rose rapidly to 1,800 daily, or 20 per cent. of the population. This number was maintained until the end of March, by which time the road, which will be of distinct value, was completed.

The "Mohwa" crop, although a poor one on the whole, has reduced the pressure and numbers on relief have now fallen to 800 daily. These are employed on completing the numerous wells which were commenced last year, from which, as the Superintendent has succeeded in importing a certain number of the better class of agriculturists, considerable returns are expected.

The recent famine and present scarcity has altogether dislocated the finances of this small State. The estimated receipts for the past year were R41,084, whereas only R15,310 has been collected, and the year closed with a deficit of R10,000 excluding the cost of famine relief since January, which will be met from a special loan of R30,000 received from Government.

The deficit itself will be met from this loan.

The debts of the State are as follows:—

	₹
Due to Gwalior	25,000
Due to Government of India	30,000
TOTAL .	55,000

There are signs, however, which lead one to believe that with normal seasons the State will rapidly recover. The Bhils of this district have apparently learnt something from their recent terrible sufferings, and many of this class in Jobat are now engaged in preparing their lands for sowing. Prior to the recent famine this was never done, the cultivator's labour being confined to the sowing of the seed on the first fall of rain without any previous preparation of the ground and to reaping the harvest when in course of nature it might ripen. For this improvement in industry, as also for the spread of irrigation, the State has to thank the Superintendent, who has been unceasing in his efforts to encourage more provident habits among the Bhil population. The census returns for the Jobat State show a population of 9,457 as against 15,047 in 1891.

Minor Estates. Multhan. Thakur Dalpat Singh of Multhan died during the year without issue. The administration of the estate since his death has been carried on under the direct supervision of the Agency. Recommendations regarding his successor have been duly submitted.

Kachi Baroda. Considerable trouble was experienced in connection with the settlement of the Moghias of his Thakurate. With the approval of the Honourable the

* Of this sum R1,10,000 in Promissory Notes is mortgaged to Bank of Bengal as security for loan.

Agent to the Governor-General the settlement will now be carried out by the Dhar Durbar, expenditure being met from the revenue of two villages which the Thakur has handed over to the Political Agent for the purpose. Ram Singh, the younger brother of the Thakur, was, during the year, selected by the Government of India to succeed to the *gadi* of Sitamau in the Malwa Agency.

Bagode. The Pergunnah, of Bagode, which, since 1828 has been under the direct administration of the British Government, was restored to the Dewas Durbars on the 5th February 1901. The Pergunnah was placed under this Agency in 1867, the annual revenue at that time being ₹675. In 1880 the revenue had risen to ₹5,000, and it now exceeds ₹17,000, excluding jagir and *inam* lands. It is also satisfactory to note that, in spite of the recent famine, the population shows an increase of 22 per cent. as compared with the figures of 1891. The prosperous condition in which the Pergunnah has been handed over is in very great part due to the careful administration of Kishen Lall who has held the post of Kamasdar for the past 20 years.

The other small estates in the Agency do not call for special notice. All have suffered severely from the famine, the effects of which are evident in reduced revenues and population. Gopal Rao, who has continued during the year to hold the appointment of Superintendent of minor estates, is deserving of special commendation for the excellent work he continues to do.

III.—Trade.

Five hundred and eighty-one chests of opium passed the scale at Dhar during the year as compared with 436 in 1899-1900. The return showing the traffic which passed along the Agra-Bombay Road is attached to the report.

IV.—Judicial.

The usual returns are submitted. The criminal work in the Political Agent's Court has been heavy, owing to the serious increase in crime in all parts of the Agency.

V.-VI.—Police, Dakaiti, and Serious Crime.

These matters have been dealt with in the body of this report. The value of the Malwa Bhil Corps in assisting the Police of the small Native States in this Agency is shown by the fact that the numerous detachments which have been employed are answerable for the capture of 529 dakaits.

VII.—Education.

The results of the Central India Schools Examinations held at Indore show that education is progressing satisfactorily in the States of Dhar and Barwani.

VIII.—Boundaries.

The following cases are unsettled :—

Dhanad (Gwalior)	*versus*	Bhat Khedi (Indore).
Haldhar (Barwani)	,,	Gawa (Indore).
Sandla (Multhan)	,,	Titipada (Dotria).

ERNEST BARNES, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Camp Dhar;
The 28th June 1901.

CHAPTER VII.

MALWA.

Report of the Malwa Agency for the year 1900-1901.

I.—GENERAL.

1. Captain W. M. Cubitt held charge of the Agency throughout the year. Season's crop, and health.

2. The year under review opened under very adverse circumstances. A famine varying in intensity in different parts of the Agency was prevalent throughout Malwa. A virulent type of cholera had just appeared in Ujjain and rapidly spread through the country, causing great mortality among a people whose constitutions had already been enervated by the effects of starvation and privation. In some instances relief works on its appearence were partially deserted, but on the whole the attendance remained under the circumstances fairly constant. Fortunately the sanitary arrangements at the relief works had been carefully attended to, and on the approach of cholera greater precautions were observed. The duration of this dreadful disease lasted for about six weeks. One of its victims was Nathu Ram, the Subah of Neemuch, a capable and energetic Gwalior official, whose death was a loss to his Durbar.

3. As regards the measures taken for the relief of famine, the situation may be briefly described as follows :—

(*a*) Gwalior District in Malwa—

(i) In Neemuch there were two large poor-houses, containing 1,700 and 1,500 inmates, respectively : while relief was provided to about 2,000 workers on works near Neemuch and Singoli and Gangapur.

(ii) In the Mandsaur District a poor-house, containing some 1,600 inmates, had been opened in April ; while work was obtainable on the Mandsaur Road.

(iii) In the Agar District works had been opened near Susner and Basi and other places, while a large famine camp had been organized for the relief of the weak and sick and cripples at Agar itself. When I visited it in May, over 4,000 people were present.

(iv) In the Ujjain District a small poor-house was established in Ujjain itself and a few relief works had been opened in the district. The conditions in the greater part of Ujjain and Shahjahanpur were far better than those in other parts.

(*b*) In the Indore Districts in Malwa—

Poor-houses and relief works had been opened in the districts of Mehidpore, Rampura, and Bhanpura. The latter were well managed : the former were rather primitive, but I think that they answered their purpose. I toured through the Rampura and Bhanpura Districts during May and was satisfied that the measures for relief were adequate and satisfactorily managed. I also visited a part of Mehidpore, and was able to report favourably on the arrangements in that district.

(*c*) *In Jaora.*—Poor-house had been opened in December in Jaora itself, and later on at Malhargarh, Sanjit and Tal. They were well managed and that at Jaora particularly was commended by the Residency Surgeon for the efficiency of its arrangements. Relief works had been established and were in progress at or near all the principal centres ; the daily number relieved from all sources averaged during April, May and June nearly 15,000.

(*d*) *In Rutlam.*—A poor-house had been opened in Rutlam by the State in December 1899, while a second poor-house was maintained by private subscriptions. In Bajna a poor-house was also provided by the State. Relief works were in progress in various centres, and the measures for relief of famine were well managed. The average number relieved daily from all sources during April, May and June was about 9,000.

(*e*) In Sailana a poor-house had been opened in December, and relief works had been provided at various centres. The measures adopted were adequate and satisfactory; the average daily number relieved during April, May and June was nearly 4,000.

(*f*) In Sitamau the same measures had been adopted. A poor-house at Sitamau provided relief to those unable to work, while for others relief was obtainable at various small relief works in and about Sitamau. The daily number relieved during April, May and June and until the monsoon broke, averaged 2,000.

(*g*) The Thakur of Piploda had also made arrangements for the relief of the famine-stricken in his estate. Under my instructions a small poor-house was maintained in Bhatkheri, a guaranteed Thakurate under management during the minority of the Rao; while work on a tank afforded relief to those who required it. The guaranteed Estates of Narwar, Kalukheri and Lalgarh at my advice made arrangements for the relief of their poor.

4. All relief works were kept open until the monsoon burst and then, as the great majority of the works was repairing *bunds* and deepening tanks, they had to be closed.

The rains were very late, and this delay aggravated the baneful effects of the famine. Every day's delay increased the mortality among the cattle. When the rains did come, the fall was excessive, and the incessant rain which fell during the months of August and September caused the kharif crops to rot; consequently there was a partial failure of the kharif crop. Moreover, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining seed; and much of the seed sown never took root. There is a theory in Malwa that no seed but Malwa seed germinates; it is, however, not improbable that much of the extraneous seed was too old to be of any use for sowing. The poor-houses were kept open until October; but to the closing of the relief works, which was unavoidable, and the absence of an adequate system of village relief until other employment was available, must be attributed in my opinion one of the causes of the great mortality in the country.

5. There is no doubt that distress was prolonged throughout the country by the partial failure of the kharif, which was due to the excessive rainfall. To this abnormal rainfall should also in all probability be attributed the heavy mortality which occurred during the months of October, November, December and January 1901 from fever. In fact, it is generally said that the decrease in the population is more due to the mortality from fever than to the famine and cholera. That there is some reason for this opinion is proved, I consider, by the extraordinary decrease in the population of Jaora, whose famine operations were watched with great interest by me. The management of famine relief measures was carried out, so I consider, with great care and ability. The numbers who resorted to the relief works proved their popularity and I had no reason to doubt the sincerity of the measures undertaken. The average daily attendance on relief works was, according to the returns, about 11,000, and yet the population has decreased from 117,000 to 84,000 in round numbers.

6. This great mortality and sickness further affected the State of the rabi harvest, as owing to it agricultural operations were seriously hindered. Again, unfortunately, there was practically a complete absence of winter rains, in consequence of which the wheat and gram crops suffered. Fortunately the opium crop has been on the whole a very good one and has undoubtedly saved the country from a second very bad year. Relief measures on a modified scale will be required during May and June of this year and are being organized by the States in this Agency.

7. The rainfall during 1900 was at Neemuch 36¼ inches, in 1898 it was 26 inches, and the average is about 30 inches. Unfortunately this year it commenced late and stopped at the normal time. Had it been spread over the full period, it is probable that no harm would have accrued.

II.—Political.

The news of the lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty was received by the Political Agent on Wednesday, 23rd January, at about mid-day. The sad news was telegraphed to all the States in this Agency, and the Political Agent's Office was at once closed and the flag was hoisted half-mast. Messages

of condolence were received from all the States in this Agency: and in all their capitals the shops were closed for three days as a token of respect, while mourning was observed by all the Durbars.

The accession of His Majesty King Edward VII. was notified to all the Ruling Chiefs and notables in the Malwa Agency; and a copy of His Majesty's gracious message to the Chiefs and peoples of India has been conveyed to the Durbars and principal Thakurs residing within the Political jurisdiction of this Agency.

On the occasion of Her late Most Gracious Majesty's Birthday on the 24th May 1900 the Silver Medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind order was conferred upon Lieutenant H. Stewart, I.S.C., Famine Assistant in the Malwa Agency, for his services in connection with the famine; and also upon the Central Famine Officers of the Jaora and Rutlam States, Mir Mubarik Ali and Mr. Babu Rao Velekar, repectively, in recognition of the management of the famine relief measures by those States.

On New-Year's Day 1901 the Gold Medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind was conferred upon His Highness Jaswant Singh, the Raja of Sailana, for the able manner in which His Highness has conducted the administration of his State and the management of the famine.

Jaora. The administration of the State has been satisfactorily conducted by the Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I.

His Highness the Nawab of Jaora has been living at Jaora since Christmas 1900; he is now 18 years old, and has commenced to learn the duties and work of the administration of the State under the supervision of the Minister.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur paid a short visit to Jaora on the 13th March 1901.

Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., the Minister of Jaora, visited Calcutta in January 1901, to attend the meeting of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust.

On receipt of the lamentable news of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India all the public offices, shops in the town and districts were closed for three days and general mourning was observed throughout the State.

The census of the Jaora State was carried out in accordance with the instructions received by the Durbar. The arrangements made by the Durbar were satisfactory. The population on the 1st March 1901 was 84,412 against 117,649 enumerated during the census of 1891. The great decrease in the population is due to the effects of the recent famine, cholera, and to the heavy mortality caused by malarial fever during the autumn and winter months.

Rutlam. His Highness Raja Sujjain Singhji of Rutlam entrusted to the Dewan the actual administration of the State. His Highness was, however, consulted upon all matters of importance. During an exceptionally trying year the administration of the State has been ably conducted by the Dewan Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, C.I.E., by touring in his State and visiting numerous villages to make himself acquainted with the condition of his people; His Highness has proved the interest he takes in the affairs of his State.

The jagirs of Basinera, Berda, Fatehpura and Palas continued to be under the management of the Durbar, as the claims of the Durbar had not been paid up.

The Jagirdar of Papal Kuntha being still a minor, his jagir continued to be managed by the Durbar.

General mourning was observed throughout the State by closing offices and business on account of the lamentable death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

Owing to continuous rain during August and September, and partly to the bad seed sown, the makka and jawar crops were very poor: a 4-anna crop only being obtained. Excepting the opium crop, the rabi crops have also been indifferent. This partial failure is due partly to bad seed and partly to the absence of winter rains.

The census of the Rutlam State was carried out satisfactorily, and the instructions received by the Durbar had their immediate attention. The population of the State, as enumerated on the night of the 1st March 1901, was 83,725 or 5·4 per cent. less than that enumerated in the census of 1891.

The ginning factory and the cotton press, which were opened at Rutlam in 1892-1893, had to be closed during the year.

There was no case of opium smuggling during the year.

The judicial administration of the State has been satisfactory.

The boundary dispute between Sakraoda of Rutlam and Barla of Sailana was settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer, Lieutenant Stewart, in March 1901.

No case of plague was reported during the year. The inspection of all passengers at the Rutlam Railway Station is continued.

Sailana.

The State of Sailana is ably ruled by its Chief. His Highness Raja Jeswant Singhji, assisted by his Dewan, Pundit Raj Kishen, spared no pains to combat the severe famine which visited his State during the year under report; and the Government of India have marked their appreciation of the good work done by His Highness by conferring on him the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class.

The Semlia Jagir of Thakur Chhatar Singhji is still under attachment. The question raised by the Thakur of his holdings being guaranteed was settled by the Government of India who decided that the Thakur of Semlia is not a guaranteed Thakur, but that he is subordinate to the Sailana State.

There has been further discussion during the year regarding the Sayer arrangements as between the two States of Rutlam and Sailana. Certain suggestions proposed by the Sailana Durbar were forwarded to the Rutlam Durbar for consideration, but it seems improbable that the Rutlam Durbar will accept them. Owing to the great loss of revenue on account of the famine and the heavy abnormal expenditure on account of famine relief measures, the financial condition of the State is serious; and some years of careful management are required before it can be freed from debt.

The judicial administration of the State has been satisfactorily carried out.

General mourning was observed throughout the State on the occasion of the most lamentable death of Her late Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. All the public offices and business were at a standstill.

The arrangements for the taking of the census on the 1st March 1901 were well organized and satisfactorily carried out. The enumeration on the night of the 1st March 1901, showed that there was a decrease in population of 18 per cent. The census return shows that the population of the State in 1901 was 25,731; whereas in 1891 the population was 31,512.

Sitamau

His Highness Raja Sadul Singhji, who succeeded his brother Raja Bahadur Singhji on the 13th of July 1899, died of cholera on the 10th of May 1900.

His Highness the Raja Sadul Singhji left no male issue, and at his death the line of the founder of the State, Raja Kesho Dass, became extinct.

The Government of India were pleased to decide to preserve the autonomy of the State and selected Bapu Ram Singhji, the younger brother of the Thakur of Kachi Barauda in Dhar, as the Raja of Sitamau. The Thakur of Kachi Barauda is descended from a younger son of Rutton Singh, who was the founder of the Rutlam State and from whom are descended the ruling Chiefs of Rutlam, Sailana, and Sitamau.

His Highness Raja Ram Singh was installed on the *gadi* on the 21st November 1900 by the Political Agent in Malwa in the absence of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who was unavoidably prevented from being present.

The administration of the State has been satisfactorily conducted by Pandit Bulwant Rao Trimbak, who was appointed Kamdar in 1895. Raja Sadul Singh had only been given limited powers: and the present Chief has not yet assumed the direct control of the administration. In Bulwant Rao Trimbak the Durbar has a capable Minister, under whose careful and tactful management the State had all but emerged from a sea of debt; the loss of revenue, however, due to the severe famine has unfortunately plunged the State into debt once more. With careful management it is hoped that the State will extricate itself from this unforeseen burden in a few years' time.

Her Highness Dowager Rani Ranawatji, wife of His Highness Raja Bahadur Singhji, died on the 8th of September 1900, and her jagir was resumed by the State.

The management of the jagir villages of Dowager Rani Ranawatji, the wife of the late Chief Raja Sadul Singhji, was taken over and a cash allowance has been fixed for her maintenance.

General mourning was observed throughout the State on account of the lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

The arrangements for taking the census were suitably managed. The population, as enumerated on the night of the 1st March 1901, was 23,879, or about 28 per cent. less than that enumerated during the census of 1891: which was then 33,307.

The Estate of Piplauda is well managed by its Thakur Kesri Singhji. Piplauda.

Both the step-mothers of the Thakur, Basaheba Bhatianiji and Kishnawatji, died during the year.

The long-pending question of making some provision for the Thakur's brother, Raghunath Singh, was satisfactorily settled; Raghunath Singh, the Thakur's brother, accepted as a jagir a village offered to him for his maintenance.

General mourning was observed throughout the estate on account of the most lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

The census of 1901 was satisfactorily carried out by the Thakur. The population of the Piplauda Estate on the night of the 1st March 1901 was 11,440. The population, as enumerated during the census of 1891, was 12,792.

One boundary dispute between Sonkhera and Piplauda was amicably settled during the year.

Thakur Lal Singh of Jawasia died on the 16th November 1900 without leaving any male issue It was reported that his wife was *enceinte* and the question of succession has consequently been kept pending. The management of the Thakurate is conducted by the Kamdar under the supervision of the Political Agent, Malwa. Jawasia.

At the death of the late Thakur Raghunath Singh, the Gwalior Durbar raised an objection to the guarantee of the holdings of the Thakur of Narwar. The Government of India decided that the villages held by the Thakur of Narwar are guaranteed. Narwar.

The succession to the Thakurate of Bichraud II. is still under consideration. Duley Singh, who was adopted and whose succession was recommended, died before his succession was recognized, and his brother Nagji has been recommended. Bichraud No. II.

Thakur Zalim Singh of Naugawan died in the month of December 1900. Naugawan.

On the 14th July 1900, Thakur Raj Singh of Harsor died. He was one of the Malhargarh Thakurs in Jaora. He has been succeeded by his grandson Khusal Singh, aged 11 years. Harsor.

Thakur Unkar Singh of Tal died on the 29th January 1901. Madho Singh, grandson of Pyar Singh, uncle of the late Thakur, was adopted by Thakur Unkar Singh. The sanction of the Government of India to the succession of Madho Singh to the Thakurate was not received before the close of the year under report. Tal.

III.—Trade.

The import of grain into Malwa in vast quantities continued during the year. Owing to the famine there was scarcely any export trade except in stocks of opium. This year's opium crop has been on the whole good.

IV.—Judicial.

The Political Agent tried 11 cases in his Court.

There were two appeals from the decision of the Civil Judge, Neemuch. Civil.

There were two appeals against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch. Criminal.

Two Session trials were held by the Political Agent during the year.

V.—Police.

The Police arrangements in Jaora, Rutlam, Sailana, and Sitamau States are satisfactory. In November 1900 some cases of serious raids by Bhils were reported by the Rutlam and Sailana Durbars. During December 1900 and

January 1901 the frequency of these raids and the scale on which they were committed, caused the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General to depute the Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti for their investigation and suppression. The raids were reported to be committed by large gangs of Bhils from the neighbouring States of Banswara and Jhabua and of Kushalgarh. With the co-operation of the States concerned certain Bhil leaders have been apprehended, and since their arrest only one raid has been reported.

VI.—Dakaitis.

The following cases of dakāiti were reported :—

Gwalior	22
Indore	34
Jaora	12
Rutlam	14
Sailana	39
Sitamau	5
Piplauda	2

One case of mail robbery occurred near Banura village, in the Indore territory, on the Chittorgarh-Begun Mail line.

The strength of the Thagi and Dakaiti Sub-Agency was reduced to only one Inspector and two Najibs.

VII.—Education.

The schools at Jaora and Rutlam have continued to show good results.

VIII.—Boundary.

One boundary dispute between Sonkhera and Piplauda was amicably settled during the year. The boundary dispute between Sakrauda of Rutlam and Barla of Sailana was inquired into and settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer in March.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

No fair was held during the year.

A meeting was convened at the Diamond Jubilee Library at Neemuch in the month of April 1900, in connection with the Famine Relief Fund. It was presided over by the Political Agent, Malwa, and was attended by Colonel Phayre and other European officers, by the Subah of Neemuch and his officials, and by principal residents of the station. About ₹1,000 were subscribed by those who attended the meeting; but it is only fair to add that nearly every one had been paying a monthly subscription towards the up-keep of a small Cantonment poor-house, and that these monthly subscriptions were paid until August 1900.

W. M. CUBITT,
Political Agent in Malwa.

The 8th July 1901.

CHAPTER VIII.

BAGHELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1900-1901.

I.—General.

Season and crops.

The rainfall of 1900 commenced late in parts of the Agency and was generally below the average, except at Sohagpur, where it was in excess. The table at Appendix I shows the rainfall at those places in the Agency where rain-gauges are kept, together with the average fall. The distribution of the rainfall was, however, very favourable to crops and a bumper harvest would have resulted throughout the Agency had it not been to a certain extent damaged by unseasonable rain and cloudy weather in January and February 1901. The rain and cloud produced rust which caused considerable injury to wheat, gram, and linseed. The mahwa crop promises well.

Public health.

2. The public health has been generally good throughout the year. Cholera prevailed in Maihar, Nagode and parts of Rewah for some time in 1900. It was undoubtedly favoured by the debilitated condition of the people, caused by famine, and it appears to have been imported from the south-west. The inspection of passengers for plague ceased at Sutna Station on the 1st May 1900, the staff being transferred to Naini.

II.—Political.

Rewa.

3. The administration continues to be conducted satisfactorily by His Highness the Maharaja who is ably assisted by his Secretary, Lal Janardan Singh. His Highness the Raja of Rutlam visited Rewah in June 1900 and remained till September.

The Umaria Colliery has done well during the year, and the net income has largely exceeded that of 1899-1900.

The following extracts are taken from the Durbar's Annnal Administration Report:—

(1) "The triumphal entry of the British forces into Pretoria was signalised in Rewa by a royal salute of 101 guns and by congratulatory telegrams to Lord Roberts and to the Government of India. There was also a public holiday."

(2) "Captain Pinhey, who had been Political Agent in Baghelkhand ever since His Highness was invested with full powers, and who had always helped His Highness with his advice in the arduous task of administering the State, went to Udaipur as Resident in April last. His Highness the Maharaja was naturally very sorry to lose such a valuable friend."

Nagode.

4. The Raja visited Sutna in April 1900, and again in January 1901, when he was received by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General. The result of his interviews with the Political Agent has been communicated in special reports.

The Raja's step-mother (the Bhulniwali Rani) died in June 1900 and her two jagir villages, worth ₹1,227, have been resumed by the Durbar.

From the Gwalior loan of ₹60,000 mentioned in last year's report, only ₹35,000 were drawn, and it is hoped that this amount will be repaid in full during the current year, together with the other outstanding debts of the State.

Owing to famine settlement work was stopped from April to October 1900. The staff of the Settlement Office were utilised for famine relief and afterwards for census work. In November 1900 settlement operations were re-commenced in the Nagode and Unchehra Purgunnahs, where 175 villages have been completed and 17 are in progress. Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal continues to give satisfaction in the administration of the Nagode State.

Sohawal.

5. A loan of ₹25,000 has been sanctioned under certain conditions, in order to enable the Rais to clear the State of its old debts. The former Kamdar, Muhammad Wahid Khan, was dismissed by the Rais in May 1900,

and the question of appointing a Kamdar from outside the State is still under consideration.

Kothi. 6. Rai Bahadur Pandit Ram Kishun, for many years Diwan of the State, died in October 1900, and Gajadhar Prasad, Agency Vakil, has been appointed Diwan.

Baraundha. 7. A project has been formed by a Calcutta Company to dam the Pysoonni river which divides Baraundha from British territory and to generate electricity by the force of the Majhgawan falls, which, if it comes to anything, may put some money into the State coffers.

Jaso. 8. Ram Ghulam Singh, former Kamdar of Jaso, resigned the appointment in May 1900 and Babu Radhe Lal, Rai Bahadur, Diwan of Nagode, has since acted as Kamdar of Jaso in addition to his other work. The jagir is being satisfactorily managed. A few of the old debts have been disposed of and others are being carefully investigated and scheduled. The Jagirdar continues to live in retirement at Richul.

III.—Trade.

9. The exports of linseed have recently been unusually large and there have been extensive exports of cotton and imports of cloth.

IV.—Revenue and Finances, Rewa.

10. There was an opening balance of R7,21,016 and the total receipts during the year amounted to R22,43,657 against an estimate of R22,55,800. The total expenditure was R21,53,057 against an estimate of R22,43,267. The year closed with a balance of R8,11,616.

Nagode *vide* Appendix III. 11. Old and new debts were paid off during the year to the extent of R13,977.

V.—Judicial.

12. Sixteen persons concerned in nine cases were tried in the Agency Courts. For details see Appendix B.

Rewa 13. The statements received from the Durbar show that 1,594 criminal cases involving 3,065 persons were tried during the year, and that 3,283 original suits and 294 appeals were disposed of by the Civil Courts. Seven thousand and six hundred original revenue cases and 116 appeals were heard and decided.

The Rewa Jail, which was frequently visited both by the Agency Surgeon and the Political Agent, has maintained its reputation for cleanliness and good management. Twenty-six prisoners died in the jail. Twenty of the deaths were due to diarrhœa and general debility.

Nagode 14. A statement of cases disposed of is attached.

The jail is maintained in good order, and serves for Jaso prisoners as well as for those of Nagode.

VI.—Dakaitis and other serious crimes, Rewa.

15. One case of dakaiti was reported from Mowganj Pergunnah in April 1900 and two cases in June 1900 from the border of Rewa and Changbhakar of Chotanagpur. In the first case 18 persons were implicated, of whom 14 were arrested and 4 are still at large. Of the 14 persons arrested 12 were convicted and 2 released. In the two latter cases which were committed on the same night by a gang of dakaits supposed to have come from Changbhakar, 16 persons have been arrested but the question of extraditing 11 of them from Changbhakar State is still pending.

Suppression of female infanticide. 16. Forty-one boys and 50 girls were born in the proclaimed villages during the year. At the end of the year 35 boys and 33 girls remained alive.

VII.—Education.

17. Statements for Rewa and Nagode will be found in Appendices V and VI.

The Head Master of Rewa High School examined the schools at Nagode and his report was satisfactory.

The Sardar Class of Nagode continues to show good results.

VIII.—Police.

18. Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Assistant Superintendent, Central India Agency Police, visited Sutna in September 1900.

The Sub-Inspector, Yakub Ali, continues to do good work.

IX.—Boundaries.

19. Two boundary disputes are now pending in this Agency, and Lieutenant H. Stewart was expected to take them up early in April, but was unable to do so owing to his appointment as Famine Officer in the Bhopawar Agency.

X.—Miscellaneous Interstatal Jurisdiction.

20. No difficulty has been experienced in this Agency in securing the observance of the prescribed rules. The following table shows the number of persons made over under the rules :—

1 Nagode to Jaso.	1 Paldeo to Panna.
1 Nagode to Ajaigarh.	1 Kothi to Paldeo.
1 Jaso to Ajaigarh.	

21. Much loyal satisfaction was expressed by the Chiefs of this Agency at the occupation of Pretoria by the British forces in 1900. The following subscriptions were received for the Transvaal War Fund :— British success in the Transvaal.

	₹
1. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa	1,000
2. The Rais of Sohawal	500
3. The Jagirdar of Bhaisaunda	200
Total .	1,700

22. Expressions of profound grief at Her Majesty's demise and of loyal sympathy for His Majesty the King Emperor Edward were received from all the States and Jagirs of the Agency, and the outward signs of public mourning on the occasions of Her Majesty's death and funeral and of rejoicing on the King's accession, prescribed by the Government of India, were universally observed. Death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

23. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa has promised a subscription of one lakh of rupees to the Victoria Memorial Fund, of which he is a Vice-Patron, and other Chiefs and Jagirdars are coming forward according to their means.

24. The famine of 1899-1900 has been treated in a separate report. Happily it has left no ill effects. Famine.

25. Cattle throughout the Agency suffered severely from rinderpest in the hot weather of 1900 and their numbers were seriously diminished, especially in parts of Maihar and Nagode, Baraundha and the Chaubey Jagirs. Cattle-disease.

26. This has also been separately reported on. The extra labour entailed was considerably greater than in 1891 and was found to be a severe strain by the States and Jagirs (especially by the Jagirs and smaller States). The way in which the requirements of the occasion were met was most creditable to all concerned, among whom must be included the office establishment, both English and Vernacular, of the Political Agent. Census.

27. The usual appendices are enclosed.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Sutna ;

The 27th June 1901.

CHAPTER IX.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1900-1901.

I.—General.

1. The rainfall for the year though below the average, was yet timely and sufficient. Amount is shown in appendix.

2. The kharif harvest has been an excellent one.

Unseasonably heavy rain and hail-storms in February 1901 spoilt what promised to be a bumper rabi harvest.

Rust and blight attacked the wheat crop and hence this crop, which promised a 20 anna yield, is reported to be only a 12-anna crop. The gram crop has, however, been excellent. The harvests in general may be said to have been fair.

3. All the States in the Agency have paid close attention to the rules issued for carrying out the census. Credit is due to those Durbars who, by careful arrangements made with a view to the submission of the census totals of all their pergunnahs, some of which were upwards of 70 miles distant by country road from the capital, admitted of the totals for the entire Agency being telegraphed from Nowgong by the 5th March 1901.

II.—Political Review.

4. Orchha.

The question of the conversion of the Gajashahi currency has not made any appreciable advance, the Durbar hoping that the value of silver may rise, and thus obviate a portion of the loss which the conversion will entail.

5. His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha was presented by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to which order he had been advanced in May 1900. A Durbar was held at Orchha, the ancient capital of the State, on the 19th March 1901, for the purpose.

6. The administration of the State has worked well and smoothly during the year, His Highness the Maharaja paying close attention to all details connected with the administration.

Datia. 7. The question of the conversion of the Datia State currency into the Kaldar currency was discussed with the Durbar.

The reform has been introduced. It has also been arranged that, with effect from the 1st July next, all revenue payments will be made in British currency.

The Durbar is genuinely desirous of seeing the conversion carried through, but some little time must still elapse before the British India rupee becomes freely current in the State.

Charkhari. 8. The persons implicated in the case noted in last year's report in regard to the murder in the streets of Charkhari of a pensioned Native officer, by name Ali Mahomed, have not yet been arrested, and no clue has been found as to the perpetrators of the crime. A man, by name Hira Lall, was tried on the charge but acquitted for want of evidence.

The efforts of the Durbar officials, who received every assistance from the Agency, have failed to elucidate the mystery.

9. With the exception of this case in which officials, who showed ineptitude in making the enquiry, were punished, the general administration of the State has been marked by excellent results, the State institutions being well supported, and served the propose for which they are intended. The educational standard attained by the State schools being a noticeable feature.

Ajaigarh. 10. The financial position of this State is the cause of some anxiety. Very great care is necessary in order to place the finances in a satisfactory condition, and until the financial position of the State is more satisfactory

there is no possibility of any extensive improvements, which this State requires in the shape of communications, etc.

Bijawar. 11. In a public Durbar held at Bijawar on the 28th June 1900, Raja Bahadur Sawant Singh, the adopted son of the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh, was installed as the Chief of Bijawar.

12. The Government of India having decided that a full year's revenue should be paid in accordance with the Nazarana rules upon the succession of Maharaja Sawant Singh, arrangements have had to be made to defer a number of works of untility. The finances of the State, though at present hampered by debts and by the necessity for great economies whilst the Nazarana instalments are being paid, are capable of expansion by alteration in the revenue system and the improvements of communications. Progress must, however, of necessity be slow.

Chhatarpur. 13. The administration in the State has been, as in former years, marked by good results. The State schools are specially worthy of notice. Schools have been opened in the pergunnahs in addition to that at the capital. This State and the Charkhari State have shown excellent results in having passed so many pupils in Government examinations.

Baoni. 14. The State continued under the administration of the Agency during the year under report.

15. The financial position of the State leaves much to be desired, precluding, as it does, the undertaking of many reforms in respect of the land revenue and general administration. Efforts will, however, be made during the next financial year to supply the funds necessary for the purpose of a cadastral survey of the State.

Sarila. 16. A cadastral survey of the State is in progress.

Alipura. 17. The Jagirdar's son, Harpal Singh, was married to the daughter of Chaudhri Jomdar Singh, a Jagirdar in the Gwalior State.

18. A grandson was born on the 3rd of March 1901 to the Jagirdar.

Bihat. 19. On the 9th of May 1900 the daughter of the Jagirdar was married to the son of a Jagirdar in the Gwalior State.

Garrauli. 20. The careful management of the estate during the young Chief's minority, which will end in about three years' time, has resulted in placing the State in a good financial position. It is anticipated that the jagir will be clear of debt within the next two years. Great credit is due to the Jagirdarain in attaining this object.

21. A son was born to the Jagirdar on the 22nd December 1900.

Dhurwai and Jigni. 22. Continued under the management of the Agency.

Banka Pahari. 23. A relative of the Jagirdar, by name Nanni Sarkar, was murdered at Banka Pahari in March 1900. The Kamdar of the State is under trial in the Court of Sessions for the murder.

Political Pensioners. 24. Kuar Bed Gir, who was in receipt of a pension of R50 per mensem, died, and the pension was continued to his son, Dunyapat Gir.

25. Sheo Dayal Gir, who was getting a pension of R60 per mensem, having died, an allowance of R20 was sanctioned for his widow and sister.

26. The Government of India has been pleased to sanction an allowance of R15 per mensem to Mussammat Radha Bai, one of the attendants of the late ex-Raja of Shahgarh.

III.—Trade.

27. No trade statistics are received in the Agency.

28. The question of opening up the Agency by light feeder railways still remains under consideration.

IV.—Judicial.

29. *Vide* Appendices A, B, and P. The rules regarding reciprocity in interstatal extradition of criminals have worked satisfactorily.

Sanorias or Chandrabedis. 30. The rules drawn up by Captain Colvin, when Political Agent in Bundelkhand in 1898, have worked well.

Very few Chandrabedis were reported as having been implicated in criminal offences.

Kanjars. 31. The question of dealing with Kanjars as a criminal tribe is under consideration. There are but few Kanjars in the Agency, though a number pass through on their way to Gwalior. The number of dakaiti cases ascribed

to Kanjars have been decreasing in the last few years.

32. The States in the Agency accepted the proposal for the introduction of a system of reciprocity between Native States and the British Police in regard to supplying information relative to time-expired convicts. Steps have been taken to give effect to the arrangements made.

J. P. W. SPANKIE,
for *Political Agent in Bundelkhand.*

NOWGONG;
The 5th July 1901.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER X.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Central India Agency for the year 1900-1901.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

1. The realizations for the year 1900-1901 are expected to amount to R13,423 against the actuals of R14,278 for 1899-1900. Revenue.

2. The year's outlay, as far as is known at present, is as follows:— Expenditure.

	R
(1) Imperial	2,60,700
(2) Native States	8,527
(3) Local Fund	1,40,235
(4) Civil Department	3,424

3. The following are the chief major works completed or in progress during the year:— Civil Buildings and Roads.

	Estimated cost.	Expenditure.		
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
I.—ADMINISTRATION—				
Additions and alteration to the new Agency Surgeon's quarters at Nowgong	3,652	...	2,308	2,308
II.—JAILS—				
Additional wards in the Central India Agency Jail at Indore	15,164	6,023	7,566	13,589
III.—COMMUNICATION—				
Extension of the Kohari causeway on the Nagode Kalinger Road	4,612	1,634	2,252	3,886

4. The important works carried out during the year are:— Local funds.

I.—Opium cess collections—

	R
(*a*) Mandsaur-Sitamau Road—	
Estimate	20,303
Expenditure during 1900-1901	8,617
(*b*) Bamora-Kurwai Road—	
Estimate	25,114
Expenditure during 1900-1901	16,432
Work in progress.	
(*c*) Khan river at Indore. Excavation of bed and silt clearing, cost	5,400
Excluding charges for establishment and tools and plant at 24½ per cent.	

II.—Abkari collections— R

(*a*) Jhabua-Meghnagar Road carried out as a famine relief work.
Total outlay amounts to 58,173
Against an estimate of 72,525
R14,892 were expended in 1900-1901. Work stopped at the end of famine.

(*b*) Jhabua-Rama Road. Started as a famine relief work and stopped at end of famine.
Total outlay during the year 32,865

(*c*) Jail at Neemuch. The meat market was converted into a suitable—at a cost of 2,428

III.—Charitable Hospital at Indore—
The new eye hospital with two wards: estimate . . .22,375
Expenditure during 1900-1901 15,400
Work in progress.

Dewas State (Junior Branch).

5. The important work of the year was the new water-supply scheme, estimated to cost R65,000. Water will be pumped from an old well (at the village of Mendki, about 1½ miles from the town) which is being enlarged.

Dewas State (Senior Branch).

6. A new reservoir has been sunk to complete the recently constructed Ranibagh water-supply pumping scheme.

Bhopawar Agency.

7. The new water-supply scheme for Sirdarpur, which was sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1900, was opened in February 1901.

Amount expended during the year:—

	R
From Military Fund	7,591
„ Local „	7,114

Bundelkhand Agency.

8. Some work was done in road construction.

Malwa Agency.

9. The construction of the roads from Neemuch to Manasa, from Mandsaur to Sitamau, and from Bhanpura to Jhallawar, was continued during the year principally as famine relief works. Bridges and culverts are being completed and metal will be laid down during the next season.

Some tanks have been deepened and repaired, while new *bunds* were constructed in other places as relief works. It is hoped that some return may be derived from them. But for the storage of water in a year of drought their utility is doubtful.

10. *Statement showing changes in the personnel in the Imperial Public Works Department in Central India during 1900-1901.*

Name and Rank of Officers.	Duration of Charge.		Remarks.
	From	To	
Indore Division.			
Mr. P. E. Raven, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	1st April 1900 .	21st April 1900 .	Died on the 22nd April 1900.
Mr. Sapurjee Sorabjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	22nd „ „	25th May 1900 .	Took charge of the Division as a temporary measure.
Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	26th May 1900 .	6th October 1900 .	Re-transferred to Burma.
Mr. Sapurjee Sorabjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	7th October 1900 .	22nd „ „	Took charge as a temporary measure.
Mr. H. T Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st grape.	23rd „ „	31st March 1901 .	Transferred from Bombay.
Nagode Division.			
Mr. G. L. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	1st April 1900 .	26th November 1900	Mr. Thomson made over charge to Mr. Light, who was transferred from Central Provinces.
Mr. L. A. Light, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	27th November 1900.	31st March 1901 .	

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Officiating Secretary in the Public Works Department,
to the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India.

CHAPTER XI.

OPIUM.

The total number of chests exported during the year was :—

Imperial.

Chests	26,007
Duty, at R500 per chest	R1,30,03,500

Provincial.

Chests	1,116
Duty, at R700 per chest	R7,81,200
Chests	99, free of Pass duty.

The figures for the previous year (1899-1900) were :—

Imperial.

Chests	25,822½
Duty, at R500 per chest	R1,29,11,250

Provincial.

Chests	1,339
Duty, at R700 per chest	R9,37,300
Chests	139, free of Pass duty.

II.—Stocks and Outturn.

The stocks in hand is estimated at about 20,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1900-1901 at about 25,000 chests.

III.—Returns.

The annexed Statements 1 to 4 contain information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

CHAPTER XII.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

Number of suits. During the year under report 1,816 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 1,423 in the previous year. Of these, 1,194 were Small Causes Court suits.

At the close of the year there were 248 suits pending against 119 in the previous year.

Value of suits. The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1900-1901 amounted to R1,39,579-0-2 or R35,270-15-6½ less than the total value of the suits disposed of during the year 1899-1900.

Decrees executed. Decrees, numbering 1,557 and valued at R1,93,035-14-9, were executed during the year under report against 1,248 decrees, valued at R1,76,131-12 5, executed during the previous year.

Duration of regular suits. The average duration of regular suits was 44·54 against 31·65 days in the year 1899-1900.

Duration of Small Causes Court suits. The average time taken to dispose of Small Causes Court suits was 25·34 against 20·58 days in the previous year.

Cost of regular suits. The average cost of regular suits has increased from R1-11-1 to R10-7-10 and of execution of decrees has decreased from R1-5-1 to R1-2-8.

Cost of Small Cause Court suits. The average cost of Small Causes Court suits has increased from R4-14-4 in 1899-1900 to R5-4-9 in the present year.

The average time taken during 1900-1901 in executing decrees is 25·84 days against 11·4 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

Number of cases. The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year 1900-1901 was 2,653 against 2,300 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these, 796 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 775 in the previous year.

Duration of cases. The average duration of cases has increased from 3·91 days in the previous year to 7·1 days in the year under report.

In all 2,643 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1900-1901, leaving 31 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

III.—Jails.

Buildings. The usual annual repairs to the buildings have been executed by the Public Works Department. They are all in good order.

Separate wards for debtors and two classes of under-trial prisoners have been almost completed.

Conduct of Jail officials. The conduct of the Jail officials has been satisfactory.

Health of prisoners. The general health of prisoners has, everything considered, been good. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital as in-door patients was 1,198, of whom 13 died. The average number of prisoners in the jail was 347. The mortality was, therefore, 3·74 per cent. as compared with 1·78 per cent. in 1899-1900 and 1·57 per cent. in 1898-99. This increase in mortality was entirely due to the famine and disease consequent on it; large number of prisoners when admitted to the jail were in an extremely debilitated condition, suffering from diarrhœa, dysentry, and scurvy.

Food. Food of good quality has been supplied.

Clothing. Sufficient and suitable clothing has been supplied to the prisoners.

Employment of prisoners. With the exception of the life-convicts and those sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, almost all the prisoners are sent out to work in gardens. On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been good, and they behaved fairly well.

Escapes. No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures. The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,473-2-0.

The entire expenditure during the year has exceeded the budget allotment by R2,836-7-7 owing to the high rates of food-grains and a large increase in the number of prisoners. Expenditure.

No vegetables were obtained from the jail garden during the year. There is no well in the jail garden. State of jail garden.

The condition of the jail has been satisfactory throughout the year. Discipline has been well maintained. General observations.

IV.—Registration.

Three hundred and ninety-seven documents were registered during the year, and the amount of fees recovered was R1,546-12-0 against R1,359-4-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

I.—Arts Colleges.

There are in Central India four Arts Colleges. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, the Victoria College at Gwalior, and the Madhava College at Ujjain.

II.—Schools.

The High Schools in Central India are :—Lashkar, Ujjain, four schools at Indore (the Residency School and the Canadian Mission School in Residency limits, and the Indore English Madrasa and Military School in the city), two schools at Mhow (the Zoroastrian School and the Canadian Mission School), Sehore, Jaora, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Rewa, Sutna, Tikamgarh, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Nowgong, Dattia, Panna and Barwani. There are schools of the class known in British India as Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Goona, Sailana, Shajapur, Gohad, three schools at Neemuch (Cantonment School, Canadian Mission School and City School), two schools at Agar (Agency and State Schools), Mandsaur, Bhind, Mungaoli, Bhilsa, Joura (Alapur), Bhandair Morar, Bajrangarh and Sarangpur.

III.—Daly College.

The students now attending the Daly College are: the Rajas of Dhar, Dewas (Senior) and Narsingarh; the Ranas of Barwani and Jobat; the Thakurs of Dotria and Tori; the Rao of Bhatkheri; the Bhumia of Nimkhera; and also Bapu Ram Singh of Narsingarh; Dada Ram Chandra Rao of Dewas; Shrimant Ram Rao and Shrimant Laxman Rao of Dewas; Shrimant Seturam Puar and Shrimant Malhar Rao of Dhar; Bapu Bharat Singh of Barwani; Shrimant Sadashiv Rao (Khase Saheb) of Dewas; Shrimant Ganpat Rao Kibe; Bapu Raghunath Singh and Bapu Chain Singh of Panchair; Bapu Daulat Singh of Nimkhera; Bapu Parbat Singh and Bapu Govardhan Singh of Kod; and Bapu Girwar Singh of Jaso.

R. H. GUNION,

Principal, Daly College.

CHAPTER XIV.

POST OFFICE.

Postal Department.

1. The experimental branch office at Bhakri (Marwar) proved self-supporting during the year and was made permanent. Extensions in Rajputana.

For administrative convenience and with a view of the possibility of the adoption of postal unity by the Bikaner State, the following post offices situated in that State were transferred from the Punjab to this circle, *viz.*, the sub-office at Nohar and the branch offices at Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Bahadura, Reni and Rajgarh, together with the connecting mail lines.

Consequent on the Jhalawar Durbar having adopted postal unity, with effect from the 1st November 1900, the following new branch offices were permanently established in the State, *viz.*, Awar, Dag, Pachpahar, and Gangdhar.

In connection with the introduction of postal unity in the Kotah State, on the 1st March 1901, the sub-office at Kotah was raised to the status of a head office and twenty-three new offices were permanently established.

During the year the District Post branch offices at Barakhera and Baghana, in Ajmer-Merwara, proved to be self-supporting and were taken over by the Imperial Post; and arrangements were made to take over the branch offices at Bhim, Jalia, and Bhaghera, with effect from the 1st April 1901; and, with the district funds so released, to open new district branch offices at Sendra, Picholia and Champaneri, from the same date.

The following experimental offices were open at the end of the year, *viz.*, Galiakot and Gosunda (Merwar); Mahajan and Lunkaransar (Bikaner); Kowai (Kotah); and Pipli (Merwara).

The branch offices at Baletra, Madanganj-Kishangarh (formerly called Kishangarh Railway Station), Atru, Baran, Khetri and Mandawa, were raised in status to sub-offices owing to local developments of the department.

2. The experimental branch post office at Sanjit (Jaora) proved to be self-supporting and was made permanent during the year. Extensions in Central India.

The following experimental branch offices were open at the close of the year, *viz.*, Nisarpur and Chikalda (Holkar); Bhabra and Nanpur (Alirajpur); and Ranapur (Jhabua).

The Dhar State having adopted postal unity, arrangements were completed during the year permanently to open seventeen new post offices, with effect from the 1st April 1901.

In respect of new post offices, the year's work was practically as shown below:—

PERMANENT POST OFFICES.

Opened during the year	38
Sanctioned for opening on 1st April 1901 seventeen offices in Dhar and three district offices in Ajmer-Merwara	20
	58

EXPERIMENTAL POST OFFICES.

Existing at close of year	11

3. *Appendix I. Post Offices and letter-boxes.*—This appendix shows only the permanent post offices and letter-boxes existing at the close of the year. There was an increase of 38 offices, *viz.*, 1 head, 7 sub and 30 branch offices; and of 4 letter-boxes.

4. *Appendix II. Mail lines.*—There was, on the 31st March, a large net increase of 737 miles in the distance over which mails were carried by various agencies during the year.

As stated in the report for the preceding year, the Tonga Mail Service between Nasirabad and Deoli was closed in March 1900—the contractor having found himself unable to keep it going during the famine, although his subsidy was increased. In December 1900, this Service was revived under another contractor, Mr. Cooverji Nowrosji, who is also the Abkari contractor for Ajmer-Merwara. The Service was extended from Nasirabad to Ajmer. So far it has worked excellently.

At the suggestion of the Bharatpur State Council, and with the support of the Political Agent, the conveyance of the mails between Bharatpur City, Dig and Kaman was, with effect from the 1st August 1900, entrusted to the State, by means of the camel sowars who patrol the roads. The Imperial runners were abolished and the equivalent of their salaries is paid to the State. The speed of the mails under the new arrangement has been well maintained and no hitch has occurred in connection with the Service.

Postal unity.

5. On the 1st November 1900, with the consent of the Durbar, postal unity was introduced in the State of Jhalawar. Four new Imperial post offices, and 82 miles of runners' lines were permanently established. The State abolished their indigenous dâk system and postage stamp.

On the 1st March 1901, postal unity was successfully started in the Kotah State. It was an important measure, comprising the opening of 23 new Imperial post offices and 365 miles of mail line.

During the year, Dhar decided to follow the example of other advanced States; and the scheme—comprising 17 new Imperial post offices and connecting mail lines—was sanctioned for introduction with effect from the 1st April 1901.

When on tour at Bikaner in January last, I availed of the opportunity further to discuss the postal unity project for that State with His Highness the Maharaja and the Resident, and I entertain the hope that it,—together with the long-pending scheme for the State of Kishangarh,—may be adopted and carried into effect during the ensuing year.

It is satisfactory to record that, owing to the kind offices of the Resident, the Indore Durbar consented, during the year, to the opening of two new Imperial post offices in the State. The Durbar have, in fact, been helpful and liberal to this department not only in this, but in other matters,—notably in assisting us to procure suitable and central accommodation for the post office at Indore City, thereby supplying a desideratum of years. In an equally liberal spirit, the concession was made by the post office to the Durbar, of authorizing certain State officials to use Service postage stamps, under their frank, for State correspondence.

Statistics.

6. *Appendix III. Enumeration of articles "delivered."*—This appendix constitutes a comparative statement for the past five years (1896-97 to 1900-1901) of the enumeration of letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets and of parcels (ordinary, value payable, and insured) that were sent out for delivery by post offices in this circle, and of money orders issued and paid.

A comparison of the figures of the year under review with those of the preceding year gives a decrease of 1·7 per cent. in the articles of letter mail and an increase of 7·8 per cent. in those of the parcel mail—see the following abstract:—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1899-1900	14,974,879	102,903
1900-1901	14,718,154	1,10,959

The number and amount of money orders issued and paid during 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 are contrasted below:—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
	No.	£	No.	£
1899-1900	288,472	95,91,100	249,868	80,76,821
1900-1901	299,566	1,01,60,721	2,32,280	73,06,850
Difference	+11,094	+5,69,621	−17,588	−7,69,971

The issues increased by 3·84 per cent. in number and 5·93 in amount, while the payments fell by 7·57 per cent. in number and by 10·53 per cent. in amount. The average value of a money order issued rose from R33-3-11 in 1899-1900 to R33-14-8 in 1900-1901, while the average value of a money order paid fell from R32-5-2 in 1899-1900 to R31-7-3 in 1900-1901. The money orders paid in the preceding year were abnormally high.

7. *Appendix III-A. Insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels "posted."*—This appendix gives a comparison for the year under review with the preceding year of insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted at offices in this circle. It shows increases and decreases as below:—

	Per cent.
Insured articles	7·21 Decrease.
Value of articles	39·4 Do.
Value-payable articles	4·5 Do.
Amount specified for recovery	47·67 Increase.
Ordinary parcels, registered	3·4 Decrease.
Ditto unregistered	9·09 Increase.

The falling off in business of the above classes was due to the famine.

8. The following statement shows the number of Savings Banks accounts open in the circle and the aggregate deposit balance for the two quarters ending, respectively, the 31st December 1899 and the 31st December 1900:— Savings Banks.

Quarter.	Number of Savings Bank accounts.	Amount of deposit balance.
		ℛ
Quarter ending 31st December 1899	12,669	1,959,699
Ditto 31st December 1900	13,340	2,059,267
Increase	671	99,568

9. Appendix IV shows 10 cases of highway robbery of mails, of which 2 were pending at the close of the last year. Eight fresh cases occurred during the year 1900-1901. In the previous year there were three cases. Highway robberies.

10. The number of post offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government salt depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra remained unchanged from the previous year. One head office, Udaipur, two sub-offices, Alwar and Chitorgarh Railway Station, and two branch offices, Pindwara and Rajgarh, received indents, aggregating 47 in number, for 9,200 maunds of salt, valued at R24,721-14 0. The statement given below shows the comparative transactions of the last two years:— Salt revenue.

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.	Value of salt supplied.	Remarks.
		Mds. srs. chs.	ℛ a p.	
1899-1900	48	9,600 0 0	25,431 4 0	
1900-1901	47	9,200 0 0	24,741 14 0	
Decrease	1	400 0 0	709 6 0	

The depôt post offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices outside this circle 204 indents for 39,967·20 maunds of salt, valued at R1,09,132-0-6 as against 156 indents for 30,485 maunds, valued at R82,694-8-5 in the previous year.

Quinine.

11. The sales of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies for the year under review and for the preceding year, are shown comparatively, in the following statement :—

Postal Divisions.	Sales, 1899-1900	Sales, 1900-1901.
Upper Rajputana	2,618	12,709
Lower „	3,564	23,805
Mewar	2,653	18,120
Malwa	11,199	23,403
Total .	20,034	78,037
Increase .	.....	58,003

There was an increase in sales of 58,003 5-grain powders, that is to say, the sales were nearly trebled. The powders sold during the past year represent nearly 56 lb of the drug, valued at R1,219-5-3 as against 15 lb, valued at R313-0-6 sold in the previous year. The sales by village postmen numbered 4,829 powders as against 1,476 disposed of by them in 1899-1900. The post office undertook selling quinine to the public, in Rajputana proper from the 1st October 1894, and in Central India, from the 1st May 1898. Experience has now clearly shown that the sales of the drug vary with the prevalence, or otherwise, of malaria. In the year 1899-1900, the monsoon failed in these provinces, which were consequently almost free from malaria. In the year under review, the monsoon, though mostly normal, was, in some localities, much above the average; and malaria of an exceptionally severe type prevailed. This accounts for the heavy sales last year. The sales would probably have been much greater but for the fact that in some States the Durbars distributed large quantities of the drug, *gratis*, to the public.

Postal Telegraph.

12. The telegraph was permanently extended to the three following post offices during the year, *viz.*, Bag, Madanganj-Kishangarh (formerly called Kishangarh Railway Station), and Kuksi. Thus there were 57 permanent combined offices existing in the circle at the close of the year as against 54 on the 31st March 1900.

The 57 permanent offices received 148,869 and sent 134,083 messages, yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R1,30,599-10-0 as against 152,526 messages received, and 128,286 messages sent, affording a revenue of R1,14,647 in the preceding year. The cost of Postal Telegraph establishments rose from R18,339 in 1899-1900 to R20,233-10-6.

The number of receiving post offices in the circle at which telegrams were booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire, was 128 as against 132 in the previous year. These offices booked 5,941 messages, representing a revenue of R6,517-7-0 as against 5,699 booked in 1899-1900, yielding R5,178.

Tours of the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India.

13. A camp post office, which was opened on 28th November 1900, accompanied the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, during his winter tour. It was closed on 27th January 1901. No camp post office was provided by this postal administration for the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, as, for the most part, his tour lay outside the jurisdiction of this circle.

Temporary post office.

14. Temporary post offices were opened (i) for the military manœuvre camp under the Mhow head office, from 15th to 24th January 1901; (ii) at the Railway Volunteer Camp, Ajmer, from 27th to 30th January 1901; and (iii) at Tilwara (Marwar), on the occasion of the local fair, from 28th to 30th March 1901.

The temporary branch office at Pipli, which was opened towards the close of last year, was converted into a combined office with effect from 16th May 1900, and is still kept on experimentally. The temporary combined branch office at Lambia was closed with effect from 1st August 1900.

15. There were 14 cases of theft by postal servants during the year as against 9 cases in the preceding year. Thefts committed by postal servants.

16. *Frauds in connection with postage stamps.*—In the preceding year there were twenty-one cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps, six of which were pending at the close of the year. These, together with five fresh cases, were disposed of as follows:— Offences committed by the public against the post office.

	Legally convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Offenders not traced.	Total.
Misuse of service stamps . . .	5	2	2	9
Re-use of ordinary stamps . . .	1	...	1	2
Total .	6	2	3	11

17. *Burglaries and thefts from post office buildings.*—On the night of the 24th April 1900, the private quarters of the Branch Postmaster, Mahwa, who was sleeping in the court-yard, were broken into by thieves, who carried off his private property. No Government effects were stolen. The thieves were not apprehended, and the Jaipur Durbar awarded the Branch Postmaster compensation in the sum of R157-8-0.

On the 29th May 1900, some office stamps, keys, etc., were stolen from the Sagwara Branch Post Office. The property was traced to a Belin, by name Sakri, who, together with her son, were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cases of house-breaking accompanied by the theft of articles of small value, occurred from the post office premises at Baghera (two cases), at Kekri (three cases), at Rajgarh and Sarwar.

On the night of the 13th July 1900, a boy of 12 years of age entered the Ajmer Post Office. He was arrested by the office chaukidar. He was convicted under section 457, Indian Penal Code, by the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, and sentenced to receive 20 stripes.

On the 30th July 1900, some thieves broke into the out-buildings of the Deputy Postmaster-General's Office at Ajmer and carried off some property belonging to the menials of the establishment. The culprits were not traced.

On the 20th November 1900, a camel belonging to the mail sowar was stolen from the Narainpura Post Office compound. The case was pending at the close of the year.

18. Owing to the paucity of Government treasuries in this circle, the majority of post offices have to be financed departmentally; and on this account—apart from cash remittances transmitted with the mails—large sums of cash have to be remitted from one office to another under special arrangements. The amount so transmitted during the year under review came to over 29 lakhs of rupees as against 17 lakhs in the preceding year. In order to reduce these cash remittances as far as possible, negociations were entered into during the year with those States who have adopted postal unity, with a view to introduce a system whereby post offices in the interior may be financed through the State Tehsils—adjustment of transactions being made between the post office and the State treasury at the capital. Miscellaneous.

At the Bharatpur Agency, and to a limited extent in the Ajmer district, the postal establishments assisted in the census enumeration.

The famine that afflicted Rajputana and Central India during the year was attended by severe outbreaks of cholera in many localities, and was followed by widespread malaria of a severe type. There was great sickness among the subordinates of the department; many of whom died of disease. During the months, November 1900 to February 1901, in many parts much difficulty was experienced in filling vacancies caused by sickness and death; and on some mail lines it was almost impossible to avoid a break down of the postal services. In some cases runners had to be imported from a distance on increased salary, in order to maintain communications. Concluding remarks.

The unprecedented calamities of the year had a repressing influence on some branches of postal business, such as in the number of articles of the letter mail

sent out for delivery, and in insured, value-payable, and ordinary parcels posted. To the widespread scarcity and want is attributed the increase in the number of highway robberies of mails, of thefts by postal servants, and of offences by the public against the department. On the other hand, the famine led to a considerable increase in telegraph revenue at combined offices; and the epidemic of malaria greatly enhanced the sales of quinine.

From the above causes the strain of work, both to the administrative and to the executive, fell heavily upon the post office in this circle. However, notwithstanding the concatenation of adverse conditions, abnormal progress was attained in the extension of post offices and mail lines.

As in past years, I have the pleasure to record that the relations of the department with the various Durbars continued of the same cordial character.

I held charge of the circle throughout the year under review.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Rajputana.

CHAPTER XV.

TELEGRAPH.

STATISTICS OF TELEGRAPH LINES AND OFFICES IN THE RAJPUTANA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

Lines.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRE (INCLUDING CABLES).			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
1,220·05	104·92	...	1,324·97	4,051·98	105·37	...	4,157·35

52·29 miles of line increased in Central Provinces Division.
52·63 „ „ „ Rajputana Division.

52·38 miles of wire increased in Central Provinces Division.
52·99 „ „ „ Rajputana Division.

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices opened at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							R a. p.
Government Offices.	33	2	...	35	131,234	5,717	1,34,195 0 0
Railway and Canal Offices . .	110(*)	...	...	110			
Offices not open for paid telegrams .	3	...	...	3			
TOTAL .	146(*)	2	...	148			

(*) Eighty-five Railway and Canal Offices were shown at the end of 1899-1900. The difference of 25 is due to following, *i.e.*, 23 were less shown by Superintendent, Central Provinces Division, and 2 less shown by this Division by mistake.

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.	CLOSED.
Government Offices.	
Pag. Kuksi.	*Nil.*

H. C. A. GOODALL,
Superintendent, Rajputana Division of Telegraphs.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY.

During the year ending on 31st March 1901, Lieutenants F. Bigg-Wither, I.S.C., and H. Stewart, I.S.C., did the work of Special Boundary Officers. The former, who was appointed in 1899-1900 to Gwalior, continued to work there as well as in Bundelkhand until the month of July 1900; and the latter worked in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa.

2. Seven cases were settled by Lieutenant Bigg-Wither under mutual agreement :—

In Gwalior	3
In Bundelkhand	4
TOTAL	7

3. Fifteen cases were settled by Lieutenant Stewart :—

In Gwalior—	
By mutual agreement	6
By Punchayet	1
Personally	3
TOTAL	10
In Bhopal—	
By Punchayet	4
In Malwa—	
By mutual agreement	1
TOTAL	15

4. The Political Agent in Baghelkhand also settled one case by mutual agreement.

5. The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year, and those which are still pending :—

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1900.	Number of cases instituted during the year 1900-1901.	Number of cases settled during the year 1900-1901.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1901.
Gwalior	9	4	13	...
Bhopal	4	1	4	1
Bundelkhand	5	...	4	1
Baghelkhand	1	2	1	2
Bhopawar	...	3	...	3
Malwa	2	...	1	1
TOTAL	21	10	23	8

H. GOUGH, *Captain,*
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY,
INDORE;
The 30th September 1901.

CHAPTER XVII.

POLICE.

Central India Agency Police.

1. The strength of this force on the 31st December 1900 was 528 men; the number of men in each grade being:—

Inspector, 1st grade	1
„ 2nd „	2
„ 3rd „	1
Sub-Inspector, 1st grade	1
„ 2nd „	1
„ 3rd „	4
Head Constables, 1st grade	2
„ „ 2nd „	1
„ „ 3rd „	1
„ „ 4th „	9
„ „ 5th „	15
Constables, 1st grade	21
„ 2nd „	52
„ 3rd „	401
Mounted Constables	4
Sweepers	12
TOTAL	528

The strength sanctioned by the Government of India for this force is 471 men.

The actual strength of the force was in excess of the sanctioned strength by 57 men.

The work of reducing the force gradually to the strength sanctioned by the Government of India is progressing. Owing to the effects of the famine of 1889 still being felt and to prejudices against reductions in forces, which under the old system were considered sufficient for local requirements, having to be overcome, the process is a slow one.

During the year ending on the 31st December 1900 forty-eight men were dismissed the service as being unfit for Police duties, either on account of old age or for careless or negligent conduct. Thirty-two men resigned, 14 died, 56 men proceeded on privilege leave, and 12 men obtained hospital leave, while three men proceeded on leave on half-pay for periods varying between six and eight months. To make up the deficiencies caused by the above, 114 men were enrolled, either permanently or temporarily. The greater part of the resignations noted above were by men in the Mhow Division who resented a reduction in their pay. They were men who had had little service before the various forces were amalgamated and being illiterate, were not considered fit to remain in the grades in which they had been enrolled.

The following Assistants to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India acted as Inspector-General:—

Captain Windham, from 1st January to 25th March 1900.
Captain LeMesurier, from 26th March to 10th May 1900.
Lieutenant Luard, from 11th May to 23rd December 1900.
Captain Windham, from 24th December to 31st December 1900.

During the year 1900 I inspected the Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, Sehore, Sutna and Khalghat Divisions, leaving only the Gwalior Residency Division uninspected. Separate detailed reports have been forwarded to the Cantonment Magistrates and Political Agents concerned for submission to the local Government through the Inspector-General.

On the whole the inspections were satisfactory. The Divisional Officers seemed to take more interest in their work and to understand the compilation of the new forms and returns introduced about the commencement of the year.

One Divisional Officer, however, had to be transferred to a smaller Division, as I found that he had not got sufficient control over the men in his Division and consequently petty crime was beginning to show an increase while detection of crime was very much below the average.

In another Division the Divisional Officer had to be retired on account of old age. The working of this Division had become slack. The transfer of a young man as Divisional Officer made a considerable change, and it is now, I consider, one of the best worked Divisions in Central India.

A passive obstruction to reform has been the attitude taken up by some of the Divisional Officers. These men have been some years in charge of the hitherto local forces which they have worked according to their own sweet wills, for I have been unable to find any rules and regulations in any of the Divisions, and they now either cannot or will not conform to the rules and regulations which are being introduced.

The police as a body are wanting in detective abilities. This is the result of the system hitherto obtaining. No Crime Registers were maintained and no Case Diaries, and the duty of inquiring into cases appears to have been in the hands of the Chief Police Officer. Consequently cases were lost sight of after a short time and Head Constables and Constables took no interest in working out cases.

Crime Registers and Case Diaries were introduced during the year and Head Constables were informed that they would be held responsible for the correct reporting and investigation of crimes committed within their sections and out-posts. In all the Divisions the Crime Register has been maintained fairly well but the use of the Case Diary has not been understood in all. For instance, I found that most elaborate Case Diaries were written up where the culprit was either caught red-handed or known, while no attempt to open out a Diary and consequently to investigate a case was made where the accused was not known. The usual answer to my inquiry as to why an investigation had not been started was either that the accused was not pointed out by the complainant or that he had absconded.

A second issue of uniforms was made during the year to the force and new accoutrements issued to the men of the Khalghat Division. This Division includes the forces employed on the Agra and Bombay road and in the British District of Manpur in the Bhopawar Agency.

The appended Statement A of cognizable crime against property committed during the year is for all the Police Divisions in the Central India Agency except the Gwalior Residency Division where no statistics were kept, as the seven Constables employed there are chiefly engaged in collecting taxes for the Local Fund. Owing to the non-maintenance of statistics in some Divisions during the year 1899, the statement of cognizable crime submitted with the report for that year was incomplete, consequently a comparison of figures between the years 1899 and 1900 is not possible.

The statement appended shows the property stolen and recovered in each Police Division in the Central India Agency during the year 1900. It also shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences committed in each Division.

One thousand two hundred and sixty-eight cognizable offences against property were committed during the period under report, of which 767 or 60·48 per cent. were detected. Property worth R42,851-12-8 was stolen and property worth R7,787-4-4 was recovered. This gives a percentage of 18·17 of property recovered to property stolen.

The Indore Division was the most successful in tracing out cases, it having a percentage of 96·52 offences traced to offences committed. The Mhow Division, on the other hand, was only able to trace 4·52 per cent. of cases. The Nowgong, Sehore, Sutna and Khalghat Divisions traced respectively 71·32, 73·52, 75·00, and 78·08 per cent. of the offences committed.

Of the total number (1,268) of cognizable offences committed, 983 were thefts under sections 379 to 382, and 461, Indian Penal Code; 317 of these thefts were committed in the Mhow Cantonment Division, the Nowgong Division coming next with 230, while the Sehore, Neemuch, Indore and Khalghat

Divisions follow in the above order with 143, 134, 91, and 66 cases. In these thefts property worth R24,560-13-10 was stolen and property worth R5,933-6-6 giving a percentage of 24·15 recovered. Practically the Mhow Division did the best work in this line though its percentage was only 32·80, while the Sutna Division has a percentage of 41·66; but there were only two thefts committed during the year in the Sutna Division. None of the Divisions has done very well in recovering stolen property. It must, however, be remembered that all the Divisions are surrounded by Native State territory, that the majority of criminals reside in such territory, consequently the British Police can exercise no surveillance over them nor can they take any action in arresting them or searching for stolen property without going through the Native States Police.

There were nine dakaities committed during the year in which property to the value of R3,375-11-9 was robbed, three of these dakaities in which property to the value of R2,284 was robbed were committed in the Neemuch Cantonment Division by members of the criminal tribes living in the Native States bordering on the Cantonment. No trace has as yet been obtained of the perpetrators of these dakaitis.

The Sutna Division Police was more fortunate in securing the numbers of the gangs who committed the two dakaitis in that Division and recovering 58·65 per cent. of the property stolen. The remaining four cases were very petty dakaitis committed on the Agra and Bombay road in the Khalghat Division.

Under the head non-cognizable offences against property there were two cases of extortion and eleven cases of misappropriation involving in all property to the value of R248-14-0. The action of the police resulted in the tracing of eight cases and the recovery of property valued at R104-2-0 giving respectively percentage of 61·53 and 41·76.

Eight hundred and seventy-nine persons were convicted during the year of offences against property, of these 671 were Hindus, 206 Muhammadans and 2 Native Christians. The majority of these were convicted for thefts, especially for petty thefts. Twenty-two men, all Hindus, were convicted for the three dakaitis detected during the year.

Statement C shows by Divisions and under classes cognizable offences other than those against property committed in the Central India Agency during the year. Under heinous offences (class II of the statement) there were 4 murders, 16 cases of grievous hurt, and 10 cases of criminal force. Altogether there were 47 cases of serious offences against the person. The Mhow Cantonment and Sehore Divisions were active in prosecuting persons under the Police Act and Cantonment Regulations.

This is the first time since there has been Police in the Central India Agency that such statistics have been prepared for the information of the Local Government. It has, therefore, been a work of some labour to instruct Divisional Officers—all of these men with no Police experience—how to collect and compile the figures.

G. J. SPARKES-MADGE,
Assistant Superintendent, Central India Agency Police.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
The 4th July 1901.

APPENDIX TO PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

PERSONNEL.

POLITICAL.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, I.C.S.—*Officiating.*

RESIDENT AT GWALIOR.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears—*1st April 1900 to 9th February 1901.*
Colonel D. G. Pitcher—*10th to 21st February 1901 (Held charge of the current duties).*
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert—*22nd February to 31st March 1901.*

RESIDENT AT INDORE.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E.—*1st April 1900 to 1st September 1900.*
Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S.—*2nd September 1900 to 20th October 1900.*
Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E.—*21st October 1900 to 31st March 1901.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL.

Major L. S. Newmarch—*1st to 15th April 1900.*
Mr. J. Lang, I.C.S.—*16th April 1900 to 31st March 1901.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BUNDELKHAND.

Captain C. H. Pritchard—*1st April to 23rd July 1900.*
Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux—*24th July to 13th October 1900.*
Captain H. L. Showers—*14th October to 22nd December 1900.*
Captain F. G. Reville—*23rd December 1900 to 31st March 1901.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BAGHELKHAND.

Captain A. F. Pinhey—*1st to 19th April 1900.*
Captain R. B. Berkeley—*20th April to 12th November 1900.*
Captain S. F. Bayley—*13th November 1900 to 31st March 1901.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN MALWA.

Captain W. M. Cubitt, I.S.C.

POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAWAR.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S.—*1st April 1900 to 27th August 1900.*
Captain E. Barnes—*28th August 1900 to 31st March 1901.*

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VI.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1900-1901.

Name of Station.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Dhar	12·30	26·42
Jhabua	11·17	26·73
Ali Rajpur	13·76	35·98
Barwani	7·26	19·72
Jobat	12·39	24·46
Manpur	34·85	40·20
Sirdarpur	11·33	24·71
Total average	14·72	28·31

II.

Bhopawar Agency Native States Civil Justice for 1900-1901.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1899-1900.		Cases filed during the year 1900-1901.		Total.		Cases disposed of during the year 1900-1901.		Pending at the close of 1900-1901.	
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.
		R		R		R		R		R
Dhar	606	1,44,880	1,243	1,16,095	1,849	2,60,975	1,178	93,784	671	1,67,191
Jhabua	164	16,409	390	25,215	554	41,624	298	17,298	256	24,326
Ali Rajpur	28	8,261	154	12,534	182	20,795	162	12,439	20	8,356
Barwani	259	60,252	331	40,458	590	1,00,710	350	50,952	240	49,758
Jobat	6	427	15	834	21	1,261	15	790	6	471

E. BARNES, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bhopawar.

III.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1900.

Name of State.	Opening balances.	Receipts during the year 1900-1901.	Total.	Expenditure for 1900-1901.	Closing balances.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar . . .	1,05,034	11,83,739	12,88,973	14,18,457	1,29,687	Deficit.
Jhabua . . .	57,261	1,81,766*	2,39,027	2,34,388	4,639	*Including R75,627 on account of loans taken.
Ali Rajpur . .	1,59,054	86,038	2,45,092	1,47,991	97,101	
Barwani . .	4,28,779	3,83,426†	8,12,205	4,42,714	3,69,491	†Including R1,00,000 borowed from the Bank of Bengal.
Jobat . . .	10,547	50,130‡	60,857	40,659	20,198	‡Includes R35,000 on account of loans, R5,000 from Gwalior and R30,000 from Government.
Mathwar . . .			Not received.			
Kathiwara . .						
Rattan Mal . .	5,740	3,159	8,899	2,987	5,912	
Nimkhera . .	3,575	15,954	19,529	19,026	503	
Dotria . . .	8,705	11,061	19,766	18,941	825	
Bharudpura . .	8	5,213§	5,221	4,775	446	§Including R1,373 borrowed.
Multhan . . .	...	59,399	59,399	59,299	100	

IV.

Statement showing Jail Statistics of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1900-1901.

States.	Number of persons.								Remaining in Jail on the 31st March 1901.	Cost.	Average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	Remarks.
	In Jail on 1st April 1900.	Admitted during the year 1900-01.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
										R		R a. p.	
Dhar . .	292	1,551	1,843	2	3	11	1,638	1,654	189	10,619	264	37 0 0	
Jhabua . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not furnished by Jhabua.
Ali Rajpur .	85	297	382	3	2	43	226	274	108	3,820	64	59 10 11	
Barwani . .	107	568	675	28	...	35	493	556	119	8,628	149·35	47 12 8	
Jobat . .	38	1,818	1,856	161	3	36	1,637	1,837	19	4,478	90·00	49 12 0	
Dotria . .	63	125	188	30	3	3	149	5	3	303	9·47	32 8 3	
Nimkhera . .	58	161	219	22	...	4	172	198	21	611	Not given	33 7 0	

E. BARNES, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bhopawar.

V.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice, 1900-1901.

	Pending at close of 1899-1900.		Instituted during 1900-1901.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1900-1901.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned and Fined.		Otherwise disposed of.		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
DHAR.																																		
Murder and attempted	18	11	27	18	45	29	...	...	4	1	6	5	10	4	6	5	19	14	45	29	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	5	...	...
Culpable homicide	6	5	1	1	7	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	4	...	...
Dakaiti	336	7	249	57	585	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	11	232	47	215	6	585	64	175	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	13	232	47	...	...
Receiving stolen property	17	2	182	90	199	92	3	1	...	...	...	...	63	23	116	57	17	11	199	92	24	10	28	9	...	...	40	20	24	18	116	57	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	62	28	62	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	38	22	...	...	62	28	10	6	5	3	...	...	1	1	22	12	38	22	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	173	96	1,808	1,114	1,981	1,210	23	11	26	8	...	...	379	158	1,316	893	237	140	1,981	1,210	514	341	97	65	47	31	83	55	576	401	1,316	893	...	...
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	19	4	24	13	43	17	...	...	13	4	6	1	9	3	15	9	...	...	43	17	...	...	4	4	6	1	3	2	2	2	15	9	...	...
Committing abortion	1	1	7	4	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	2	2	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	7	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	6	3	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	495	253	4,141	2,130	4,636	2,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,379	1,028	1,317	940	940	415	4,636	2,383	329	189	104	76	49	64	306	257	529	363	1,317	940	...	...
TOTAL	1,065	379	6,508	3,458	7,573	3,837	26	12	45	15	12	6	3,009	1,236	3,051	1,980	1,430	688	7,573	3,837	1,052	571	239	159	102	96	438	338	1,220	817	3,051	1,980	...	...
JHABUA.																																		
Murder and attempted																																		
Culpable homicide																																		
Dakaiti																																		
Receiving stolen property																																		
Robbery on highway or elsewhere																																		
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	376	48	1,091	460	1,467	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	438	482	70	1,467	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting suicide																																		
Rape																																		
Grievous hurt																																		
Committing abortion																																		
Mischief																																		
Miscellaneous offences																																		
TOTAL	376	48	1,091	460	1,467	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	438	482	70	1,467	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALI RAJPUR.																																		
Murder and attempted	...	...	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	13	9	18	8	31	17	...	...	...	...	24	12	...	...	...	...	7	5	31	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	53	6	124	16	176	22	...	...	...	...	168	19	...	...	...	...	8	3	176	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	34	13	34	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	28	10	...	...	34	13	5	3	...	...	...	...	23	7	...	...	28	10	1·41	17
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	1,671	435	1,671	435	1	...	10	...	...	...	41	17	1,617	417	2	1	1,671	435	1,325	269	...	...	...	...	199	94	93	58	1,617	417	1·38	604
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	115	85	115	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	111	81	1	1	115	85	10	4	...	...	...	...	76	56	25	21	111	81	5·05	280
TOTAL	65	15	96	558	2,033	573	1	...	10	...	198	33	50	22	1,756	508	18	10	2,033	573	1,340	275	...	...	...	...	298	157	118	76	1,756	508	...	...

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APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VIII.

BAGHELKHAND.

I.

Statement showing total Rainfall during the year 1900-1901 in the Baghelkhand Agency.

Name of Station.	Total rainfall for 1900-1901.		Average rainfall.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Sutna	42	89	45	18	
Rewa	42	18	52	74	
Teonthar	38	59	44	61	
Bardi	47	50	47	73	
Chandia	55	31	58	71	
Sohagpur	63	50	52	53	
Ramnagar	44	47	51	2	
Nagode	38	12	47	11	
Maihar	41	68	48	20	

II.

Annual statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nagode State for the year 1900-1901.

Receipts.						Disbursements.					
No.	Major headings.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1899 to March 1900.	Estimate for 1900-1901.	Actuals from April 1900 to March 1901.	No.	Major headings.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1899 to March 1900.	Estimate for 1900-1901.	Actuals from April 1900 to March 1901.
			R a. p.	R	R a. p.				R a. p.	R	R a. p.
1	Receipts.	1. Opening balance	63,627 12 9	16,800	17,789 0 1	1	Expenditure.	1. Revenue offices	26,728 11 9	29,742	24,137 8 8
		2. Land Revenue	92,024 12 5	91,000	1,00,735 13 7			2. Police	11,549 7 6	12,388	12,211 5 9
		3. Forest	4,310 8 1	4,400	5,164 3 0½			3. Jail	3,103 11 7	3,598	4,144 12 0
		4. Customs	12,973 15 2	12,800	10,270 7 0½			4. Education	2,865 13 0	3,379	3,070 13 5
		5. Excise	4,019 8 7	3,600	2,266 4 0			5. Army	2,484 14 10	2,752	2,611 8 7
		6. Judicial	6,622 10 9	6,400	5,335 8 4			6. Forest and Permit	4,788 15 8	4,932	4,177 12 1½
		7. Cesses	11,966 4 0	11,300	12,140 6 6			7. Medical	2,564 14 5	2,958	2,977 9 5
		8. Miscellaneous	1,926 2 6	1,700	2,085 6 10			8. Engineering	20,847 13 3	21,683	14,937 7 7
		9. Refunds and drawbacks	6,592 8 6	10,000	11,391 2 2½			9. Pension and Grants	152 0 0	152	134 0 0
		10. Loans and advances	.....	60,000	35,000 0 0			10. Political	787 14 4	724	573 2 1
								11. Palace	15,105 5 9	36,761	18,604 2 11
								12. Old Debts and New	56,251 13 0	40,000	13,977 6 2
								13. Excise	764 9 6	800	706 12 0
								14 Miscellaneous	2,752 5 2	2,682	1,382 9 3
								15. Extraordinary	35,352 9 10	40,000	39,129 6 9
								16. Debt Committee	174 3 1	120	117 14 5
		Total Receipts	1,40,436 6 0	2,01,200	1,84,389 3 6½			Total Expenditure	1,86,275 2 8	2,02,700	1,42,893 3 1½
								Closing Balance	17,789 0 1	15,300	59,285 0 6
		GRAND TOTAL	2,04,064 2 9	2,18,000	2,02,178 3 7½			GRAND TOTAL	2,04,064 2 9	2,18,000	2,02,178 3 7½

III.

Educational Statistics of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1900-1901.

Name of State.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Total cost of Education.	Average cost per boy.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	
Rewa	41	2,761	26,799 12 0	9 11 4	
Nagode	4	230	3,058 13 5	13 4 9	
Maihar	11	239	1,352 2 1	5 10 6	
Sohawal	4	103	505 8 0	4 14 6	
Kothi	1	60	452 0 0	7 8 6	
Baraundha	1	25	60 0 0	2 6 5	
Jaso	1	25	88 11 6	3 8 9	
Paldeo	...	...	...	...	
Pahra	1	12	75 0 0	6 4 0	
Taraon	...	...	...	...	
Bhaisonda	1	20	75 0 0	3 12 0	
Kamta	...	...	...	...	
Total	65	3,475	32,466 15 0	9 5 6	

S. F. BAYLEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER IX.

BUNDELKHAND.

I.

Statement showing the rainfall at Nowgong during the year 1900-1901.

No.	Station.	April 1900.	May 1900.	June 1900.	July 1900.	August 1900.	September 1900.	October 1900.	November 1900.	December 1900.	January 1901.	February 1901.	March 1901.	Total.	Average.
1	Nowgong . . .	·03	·50	·73	5·27	13·10	8·47	...	...	1·80	1·94	2·98	·22	35·04	48·19

Nowgong;
The 5th July 1901.

J. P. W. SPANKIE,
for *Political Agent in Bundelkhand.*

II.

Finances of the States under management.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
(1) Bijawar	1,90,815 2 0	1,85,239 1 3*	Surplus 5,613 0 10	* Includes R29,610 on account of Nazarana.
(2) Baoni	76,335 5 1	84,173 0 2	Deficit 7,837 11 1	
(3) Sarila	51,097 11 9	37,730 11 2	Surplus 13 367 0 7	
(4) Garrauli	30,748 9 3	29 543 8 6	,, 1,205 0 9	
(5) Dhurwai	7,961 10 2	8 429 9 9	Deficit 467 15 7	
(6) Jigni	17,571 5 3	17,016 4 6	Surplus 555 0 9	
	As the financial year of the States is from 1st July to 30th June, the figures given are only approximate, and do not show the actual position of the States for the year.			

III.

Statement of cases of Appeal tried by the Political Agent in Bundelkhand for 1900-1901.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of decision appealed against.								Pending on 31st March 1901.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex-parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Political Agent . .	District Judge .	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

F. G. BEVILLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Bundelkhand Agency,
Nowgong, C. I.;
The 20th April 1901.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1900 1901.

No.	Road and Line of Communication.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair-weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Indore Division.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	197⅞	...	...	7,769	220	Due to special estimate for metal collection for renewal.
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	116½	...	...	10,678	124	
3	Ujjain and Agar Road	11¼	...	...	7,082	192	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	228	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	203	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	194	
7	Biaora-Rajgarh Road	15	...	...	4,449	155	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	225	
9	Mhow-Kherighat Road	36	...	...	9,315	187	
		m. f.					
10	Dhar Branch Road 12 0 Tirla Road 7 0 Sirdarpore Road 5 0	24	...	...	Not known. 7,152 4,941	81	
11	Malwa-Gujerat Road	¾	...	...	1,758	105	
12	Burnagar-Budnawar Road	7	...	...	3,856	83	
13	Namli-Sailana Road	9½	...	...	4,626	112	
14	Jaora-Piploda Road	11	...	...	5,126	118	
15	Khalghat-Dhurampuri Road	7	...	...	3,250	213	
	Total Metalled Road	573¾	...	...	...	154	
16	Jhabua-Megnagar Road	10½	Under construction.				
17	Jhabua-Rama Road	13⅝					
18	Mandsaur-Sitamau Road	4					
19	Bamora-Kurwai Road	5					
	Average cost per mile	...	...	...	...	154	per annum.
	Nagode Division.						
		m. f.					
1	Nowgong-Jhansi Road from 48th mile 5th furlong to 63 mile stone.	14 4	...	...	7,609	151	
2	Nowgong-Sreenagar Road	20 7	...	...	5,260	118	
		m. f. ft.					
3	Nowgong and Sutna Road from Nowgong to Sutna Railway station on Jubbulpore line.	99 4 325	...	...	9,823	199	
4	Banda-Saugar Road Imlia to Cantonee Nader *vid* Chutterpur (including Ghât portion).	63 3 143	...	...	11,820	161	
5	Great Deccan Road 67 to 111¼ mile	44 2 542	...	...	Not known.	62	
6	Nagode and Kallinger Road	34 1 540	...	...	1,536	58	
7	Harpalpur Feeder Road	7 7 0	...	...	5,075	152	
	Total Metalled Road	284 6 230	...	...	...	...	
	Average cost of maintenance per mile	...	...	...	...	142	

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Offg. Secretary in the Public Works Department, to the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India.

B.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1900-1901.

No.	Road and Line of Communication.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.						
	Gwalior Division.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road (miles 38 to 230 and 145 to 124).	215	...	...	Not known		
2	Hetampur feeder Road (233 feet or 3¼ furlongs).	...	...	...	...	409	
3	Noorabad feeder Road (4,500 feet)	⅞	...	...	2,419		
4	Bamore feeder Road (1,200 feet)	¼	...	...	...		Newly constructed.
5	Kalarus feeder Road	¾	...	...	777	416	
6	Gwalior-Jhansi Road	33¾	...	...	Not known		
7	Antri feeder Road	1¾	...	...	2,567	437	Special collections were necessary.
8	Dabra feeder Road	¾	...	...	1,825		
9	Antri City Road	1¾	...	...	4,964	786	
10	Dabra-Pechori Road	5½	...	...	3,273	261	
11	Pechori-Jangipur Road	5	...	...	14,164	173	Newly constructed.
12	Gwalior-Etawah Road	59	...	...	Not known	723	Special collections were necessary.
13	Bhind Fort Road	1	...	...	10,170	308	
14	Morena-Mahagaon Road	49¼	...	...	4,906		Do. do.
15	Gorune feeder Road	¾	...	...	1,700	1,052	
16	Porsa feeder Road	¾	...	...	1,260		
17	Military line Road, Ambah	1½	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
18	Morena-Sabalgarh Road	44	...	...	4,670	749	Constructed during the year.
19	Janea City Road	2¼	...	...	11,375		
20	Bagchim feeder Road	5	...	...	3,482	455	Special collections were necessary.
21	Sipree Loop Line Road	5	...	...	Not known	92	Do. do.
22	Jhansi-Sipri Road	47	...	...	...	430	
23	Sabalgarh-Sheopur Road	...	...	73	...	...	Do. do.
24	Bhander-Chirgaon Road	10	...	...	13,000	336	Heavy slips on the Ghat.
25	Naini Ghati road between Sipri and Sheopur.	2	...	...	9,158	1,477	
26	Bhilsa feeder Road	3¼	...	...	2,803	547	Special collections were necessary.
27	Mongoali feeder Road	3¾	...	...	4,082	96	
28	Basoda feeder Road	1¼	...	...	9,190	369	
29	Bhaurasa-Sironj Road	7¾	...	...	5,000	178	
30	Goona-Bajrangarh Road	5	...	...	5,300	106	Special collections
31	Esagarh-Pachar Road	22½	...	...	2,882	452	were necessary.
32	Goona City Road	⅝	...	...	...	357	Special collections
33	Binagaon to Chachora Road	2⅛	...	...	2,200	731	were necessary.
34	Bugru-Udaipur Road	4	...	...	2,683	270	Special collections
35	Kalhar-Patbari Road	5⅜	...	...	2,639	877	were necessary.
36	Gujawa-Ghalia Road	¾	...	...	3,100	215	Constructed during the year.
37	Dubra-Bhitarwar Road	...	...	16	500	27	Fair-weather road. Ditto.
38	Kheri-Teonda Road	...	...	24	417	26	Ditto.
39	Chandari-Rajghat Road	...	...	8	700	26	
		547·3					
	Head-quarter Roads.						
40	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	Not known		
41	Fort Road, including Residency approach	5¼	...	...	...		
42	Red and Post Office Road	4¼	...	...	...		
43	Road from Saugor Tal to Agra Loop Line	1¼	...	...	...		
44	Empress Road	2⅝	...	...	7,125		
45	Short cut road from Empress Road to Gwalior Station	⅛	...	...	5,300		

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1900-1901—contd.

No.	Road and Line of Communication.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Head-quarter Roads—*contd.*	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
46	Victoria Road	1½	...	...	6,084	96	Special collections were necessary.
47	Gura Guri Naka Road	1½	...	...	5,022		
48	Morar Gate of Palace Road to Railway	½	...	...	Not known.		
49	Road from 3rd Mile of Gwalior-Jhansi Road to the Temple of Sirdar Santaji Rao Temak.	⅛	...	...	...		
50	Road in front of Sirdar Balwant Rao Scindia's Kothi, Lashkar.	½	...	...	...		Transferred from Lashkar Municipality during the year.
51	Road from Guest-house to Dasehra Road.	⅛	...	...	...		
52	Road from Raj Payaga to bridge to Magazine Road junction at Chunder Padin naka.	½	...	...	...	1,506	Ditto.
53	Road from Lalitpur gate Palace to Magazine road junction.	⅛	...	...	Not known.	1,506	Ditto.
54	Portion of Magazine Road from Hospital gate junction to Jhansi Road—piece of road from front of Hospital gate to Magazine.	⅛	...	...	...		
55	Koteshwar Road up to Hammans ½ Ghate Road and Gwalior Naka Road.	1½	...	...	...		Transferred from Lashkar Municipality during the year.
56	Gwalior Road from the junction of Koteshwar Road up to junction of Agra-Bombay Road.	1½	...	...	...		Ditto.
57	Telegraph Road from junction of Agra-Bombay Road.	⅛	...	...	...		Ditto.
58	Road from the garden of Sirdar Jadao Sahib to Telegraph Office Road.	½	...	...	...	207	Ditto.
59	Jail Road from ½ Ghatti of Rambass to Jacomb's garden.	⅛	...	...	...		Ditto.
60	Bhuteshwar Road from Jail Road to Koteshwar Road, Gwalior.	⅛	...	...	Not known.	207	Ditto.
61	Road in front of Bhuteshwar Temple						
	Government Portion.						
62	Kethora-Kurwai Road	5¾	...	...	...	841	
63	Kulhat-Pathari Road	5⅝	...	...	...	646	
	Malwa Division.						
1	Ujjain-Agar Road●	30	...	...	7,000	430	Special collections were necessary.
2	Ujjain-Dewas Road	16	...	...	4,000	515	
3	Dewas-Ashta Road	17⅝	...	...	5,000	418	
4	Agra-Bombay Road	31⅓	...	...	8,000	490	
5	Muksi feeder Road	1½	...	...	2,000	...	
6	Agar-Susner Road	19½	...	...	8,000	362	Ditto.
7	Agar-Serangpur Road	32	...	...	9,500	302	
8	Mhow-Neemuch Road	53	...	...	4,000	190	
9	Neemuch-Nusirabad Road	12½	...	...	4,000		
10	Neemuch-Jawad Road	6	...	...	5,000	368	
11	Dhar-Sirdarpur Road	15¼	...	...	3,000	886	
12	Barnagar-Badnawar Road	5	...	...	6,000	629	
13	Mangode-Amjhera Road	4	...	...	7,000	584	
14	Sirdarpur-Bhopawar Road	3½	...	...	5,000	467	
15	Sirdarpur-Rajgarh Road	2	...	...	5,000		
16	Mandsaur-Pertabgarh Road	7	...	...	10,000	970	Special collections were necessary.
17	Kamja-Karode Road	...	20	...	12,000	273	
	Total	847-6	20	...	...	...	

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1900-1901—concld.

No.	Road and Line of Communication.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Bhopal State.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R.	
1	Bhopal-Sehore Road	23	...	...	...	753	Re-bridging and re-metalling.
2	Sehore-Ashta and Dewas Road	46	...	...	...	127	
3	Narsingarh and Sehore Road	20	...	...	...	765	Re-metalling.
4	Shiampur-Bhopal	2½	...	..	5,000	167	
5	Islam Nagar-Bhopal	5½	...	...	6,000	119	
6	Raiseir Road *vid* Gulgaon	12½	..	...	5,756	88	
7	Barasia-Bhopal Road	21½	...	...	5,630	418	Re-metalling partly.
					Expenditure during the year 1900-1901.		
	Rewa State.				R		
1	Sutna and Bela Road	22¾	...	...	4,996	...	
2	Diversion Road, Sutna Bazar	1	...	...	294	...	
3	Sutna-Rewa Road	2	...	...	232	...	
4	Agency Roads about 10 in number	1½	...	...	499	...	
5	Birsinghpur and Dindori Road	...	11½	...	1,938	...	Under construction.
6	Teonther to Sheorajpur Road	...	14½	...	300	...	Under construction.
7	Umaria-Manpur Road	...	...	27	674	...	Repaired as fair-weather road.
8	Bushar Road	...	...	8	300		Repaired as fair-weather road.
9	Dabhanra to Teonther Road	...	...	26	356		
10	Teonther to Sohaji Road	...	...	4	40	...	Do. do.
11	Sultia to Semaria Road	...	..	30	300		
12	Sutna to Amarpatan	...	...	20	200	...	
13	Sahdol to Seoni-Sangam Road	...	...	42	399	...	Total length 42 miles out of which 16 miles up to Perighat repaired as fair-weather road.
14	Narohill road	...	...	5½	...	...	
15	Great Deccan Road	87	...	...	5,000	...	
16	Rewah-Govindgarh Road	11	...	..	3,000	...	
17	Bela-Govindgarh Road	12½	...	...	4,000	...	
18	Allahabad Road, branching from great Deccan Road to Mangaon to the border of the State.	...	32	...	550	...	
19	Govindgarh to Ram Nagar	...	...	17	76	...	
20	Ram Nagar to Amarpatan	...	...	17	86	...	
21	Rewah to Sitlahavai Baikanthpur	...	...	36	350	...	
22	Govindgarh to Jhiria	...	...	4½	146	...	
23	Govindgarh to Nauriha	...	...	30	217	...	
24	Kundaria to Shikarganj	...	...	2¼	128	...	
	Total	137¾	58	269¼	24,087	...	

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Offg. Secretary in the Public Works Department, to the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURNS.—1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay and China.
2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi stamps used.
3. Provincial exports—details.
4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The prices of opium at Indore in 1900-1901, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.			
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.	
		From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1900.	Chests.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
April	2,613½	1,210	1,269	...	1,328	1,220	1,325	1,303	1,365	1,353	1,415	1,299	1,316	1,352	1,360	1,326	1,329	1,417	1,426
May	3,168½	1,203	1,260	1,293	1,319	1,230	1,325	1,325	1,365	1,350	1,414	1,316	1,320	1,360	1,372	1,329	1,349	1,426	1,441
June	2,613½	1,201	1,235	1,280	1,315	1,242	1,300	1,320	1,361	1,330	1,395	1,318	1,323	1,369	1,374	1,349	1,363	1,441	1,455
July	2,066	1,192	1,225	1,270	1,303	1,237	1,295	1,283	1,345	1,295	1,376	1,302	1,324	1,355	1,374	1,315	1,363	1,403	1,466
August	1,685	1,210	1,250	1,293	1,328	1,230	1,295	1,290	1,339	1,282	1,340	1,302	...	1,355	...	1,315	1,370	1,414	1,422
September	3,604	1,197	1,245	1,251	1,317	1,240	1,297	1,295	1,330	1,291	1,342	1,255	1,286	1,351	1,371	1,326	1,358	1,394	1,417
October	1,626½	1,192	1,237	1,273	1,309	1,235	1,297	1,290	1,330	1,315	1,342	1,255	1,272	1,352	1,375	1,338	1,364	1,398	1,430
November	2,098½	1,193	1,216	1,242	1,273	1,227	1,277	1,285	1,310	1,305	1,337	1,206	1,212	1,330	1,332	1,338	...	1,404	1,412
December	1,761	1,209	1,233	1,245	1,268	1,242	1,290	1,266	1,323	1,302	1,337	1,191	1,212	1,253	1,330	1,272	1,338	1,370	1,412
1901.																			
January	1,924	1,195	1,209	1,230	1,258	1,178	1,270	1,240	1,300	1,270	1,310	1,143	1,193	1,217	1,262	1,284	1,293	1,310	1,348
February	1,789½	1,177	1,188	1,211	1,264	1,178	1,221	1,225	1,304	1,270	1,320	1,143	1,155	1,217	1,230	1,281	1,301	1,310	1,337
March	1,717	1,181	1,196	1,219	1,265	1,184	1,220	1,210	1,297	1,240	1,320	1,131	1,153	1,205	1,227	1,266	1,301	1,322	1,337
Total Chests	26,007																		
Average	Duty at R500 per chest.	1,197	1,230	1,258	1,296	1,220	1,284	1,278	1,331	1,300	1,354	1,238	1,251	1,310	1,328	1,312	1,339	1,384	1,409
	Average 2,167½																		

RETURN 2.—*Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1900-1901.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at ₹500.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at ₹700.
			₹			₹
Indore	502	6,405	32,02,500	245 6	798½ 22	5,58,950 Free.
Rutlam	140	1,591½	7,95,750	38 23	60⅛ 23½	42,350 Free.
Dhar	57	581	2,90,500	...	...	...
Ujjain	493	5,860½	29,30,250	26 3	93⅓ 3½	65,450 Free.
Chitor	613	4,242½	21,21,250	45 5	160 47	1,12,000 Free.
Jaora	63	685½	3,42,750	...	...	...
Bhopal	146	1,578	7,89,000	...	...	...
Mandsaur	650	5,063	25,31,500	6 2	3½ 3	2,450 Free.
TOTAL	2,664	26,007	1,30,03,500	360	1,116 99	7,81,200 Free.
Totals of the previous years' exports—						
1899-1900	2,491	25,823½	1,29,11,250	463	1,339 139	9,37,300 Free.
1898-99	2,566	27,498⅓	1,37,49,250	428	1,304 132	9,12,800 Free.
1897-98	1,815	18,664⅓	1,03,64,450	414	1,219½ 206½	8,53,650 Free.
1896-97	2,090	22,980⅓	1,41,13,525	387	1,299½ 152½	9,09,650 Free.
1895-96	2,359	26,378⅓	1,71,46,025	369	1,392½ 167⅓	9,74,750 Free.

Hundi stamps to the value of ₹8,922-10-0 were used in Malwa by the exporters, for hundis, in payment of Government duties.

	₹	a.	p.
Imperial	8,678	12	0
Provincial	243	14	0
TOTAL	8,922	10	0

RETURN 3.—*Provincial exports in 1900-1901—Details.*

1900-1901.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at ₹700.
			₹
To Bombay Presidency	100 39	252½ 83½	1,76,750 Free.
„ Madras „	77	425	2,97,500
„ Berar-Hyderabad Assigned Districts	116	214	1,49,800
„ Hyderabad (Deccan)	67	224½	1,57,150
„ Mysore Government	.....	15	Free.
„ Coorg Administration	.....	½	Free.
TOTAL	360	1,116 99	7,81,200 Free.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1900-1901.*

SCALES.	Road Cess at ₹1 per Chest.	Dharamsala Fund at ₹1 per Chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at ₹3-10 per Chest.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Indore	7,203 8 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,652 0 0	1,652 0 0	.....
Dhar	.....	.....	2,106 2 0
Ujjain	5,954 0 0	5,954 0 0	.....
Jaora	685 8 0	685 8 0	.....
Bhopal	1,578 0 0	1,578 0 0	.....
Mandsaur	5,066 8 0	5,066 8 0	.....
TOTAL	22,139 8 0	14,936 0 0	2,106 2 0

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter Boxes existing on 31st March 1901.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1900.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1901.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					Remarks.
Post offices.				Letter boxes.	Post offices.				Letter boxes.	Post offices.				Letter boxes.	
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		
12	80	249	341	265	13	87	279	379	269	1*	7*	30*	38*	4*	*Imperial.
...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
12	80	260	352	265	13	87	290	390	269	1*	7*	30*	38*	4*	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were carried by Railway, Camels, Tongas and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1901 as compared with the previous year.

Descriptions of Mail lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1900.	Mileage on 31st March 1901.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railway	1,617	1,730	113	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts . .	237	346	109	...	
Runners	3,300¼*	3,812½	621	109	Net increase 512 miles.
Total .	5,154¼	5,888¼	843	109	Net increase 734 miles.
District Dâk.					
Runners	190	193	6	3	Net increase 3 miles.
Grand Total .	5,344¼	6,081¼	849	112	Net increase 737 miles.

* In Appendix II for the year 1899-1900 the mileage of Runners' lines was erroneously shown as 3,332½ instead of 3,300¼. This has been rectified in this Appendix.

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and Money Orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Post-cards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels, including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Remarks.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
							R a. p.		R a. p.	
1896-97 . .	7,054,840	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,428	19,656	277,440	71,15,077 0 0	174,717	60,95,832 0 0	
1897-98 . .	6,983,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774 0 0	174,797	63,07,766 0 0	
1898-99 . .	7,080,009	5,625,406	1,112,806	133,225	28,026	286,035	76,98,008 0 0	185,604	70,46,600 0 0	
1899-00 . .	7,513,081	6,285,221	1,176,577	80,195	22,708	288,472	95,91,100 0 0	249,868	80,76,821 0 0	
1900-01 . .	7,303,232	6,254,848	1,160,074	87,756	23,203	299,566	1,01,60,721 9 10	232,280	73,06,850 12 11	

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General,
Rajputana.

Dated Abu;
The 10th June 1901.

APPENDIX III-A.

Insured Articles and Ordinary Parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle during the year 1900-1901.

Year.	Insured articles.			Value-payable articles.			Numbers of ordinary parcels.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.	No.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.	
		℞ a. p.	℞ a. p.		℞ a. p.	℞ a. p.			
1899-1900	27,613	1,12,62,119 12 2	28,107 2 0	11,264	1,66 812 0 0	2,664 1 0	42,874	4,970	
1900-1901	25,755	80,78,032 3 1	23,309 8 0	10,777	2,46,340 3 0	3.218 6 0	41,374	5,422	
Increase or decrease	—1,858	—31,84,077 9 1	—4,797 10 0	—487	+79,528 3 0	+554 5 0	—1,500	+452	
Percentage	7·21	39·4	20 6	4·5	47·67	·20·8	·3 4	9·09	

ABU;
13th June 1901.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General,
Rajputana.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1901.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4th September 1899.	Begun	Holkar	...	One registered unpaid parcel containing four pearls set in two gold rings, valued R375; postage on unpaid articles and value of bags R2-8-4 and private property of the runner worth R2. Total amount R379-8-4.	The mail despatched from Begun for Chhitorgarh on 4th September 1899 was plundered by two highway robbers at a distance of five miles from Begun. The runner being unescorted, was assaulted and injured with lathies and stones and the mail bag and the clothes, etc., of the runner were appropriated by the robbers.	The robbers were not apprehended. The Holkar Darbar paid compensation in the sum of R379-8-4, of which R2 was handed to the runner.
2	1st February 1900.	Alote	Dewas, Junior Branch.		Cash and postage stamp R2·1 and other Government property R5-15-3. Total Government loss R8-0-3. Also cash R10 and other private property of the village postman worth As. 8.	Jamaluddin, village postman, Alote, while returning from his beat, was accosted by a highway robber near Dug, Dewas State, Junior Branch. The robber injured him with a lathi and appropriated his delivery bag and its contents and also his private effects,—with which he made off.	The robber was not traced. The Dewas State, Junior Branch, paid compensation — under the orders of the Government of India, to whom the case was referred by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General—in the amount of the Government property that was stolen, *viz.*, R8-0-3.
3	2nd April 1900.	Rakabdeo	Mewar	...	One insured parcel, valued at R100, and private property of the runner and Agwa, worth R2-8.	Runner Moga and the Raj Agwa Mangla, of the Rakabdeo-Salumbar mail line, were assaulted by some 20 Bhils, at Kuber Limri. The robbers opened the mail and made off with an insured parcel and some private property of the runner and Agwa, leaving the other contents of the mail.	The case was pending at the close of the year.
4	5th April 1900.	Bhilwara	Mewar	...	℞ a. p. Cash . 2 0 0 Unpaid letters . 0 7 0 Quinine . 0 3 0 Other Government property . 4 3 9 Private property of the village postman 20 1 0	The village postman, Bhilwara, while returning from village Gandarwala, was attacked by six robbers, who inflicted some injuries on him and absconded with the Government and private property.	The case was pending at the close of the year.

APPENDIX IV.—*contd.*

Statement showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1901—contd.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	16th June 1900.	Maksi	Holkar	...	...	The Gwalior State mail accompanies the Imperial mail on the Shajapur-Maksi line, and on the day concerned the Gwalior State mail, which was about 100 yards ahead of the Imperial mail, was plundered at Galva, but the Imperial mail was saved through the courage and resource of the escort sawar.	The case was referred to the Resident, Gwalior, and enquiry made whether the facts of the case warrant a reward to the sawar who saved the Imperial mail. The case was pending at the close of the year.
6	17th July 1900.	Kawarra	Marwar	...	Postage stamp of R2 and private property of the acting village postman worth R18-8.	At the village Attiah, Dhanua, acting village postman, Ahor, was accosted by four robbers who siezed and blindfolded him and absconded with all he possessed. No injuries were received by the village postman.	The Foujdar of Bhadrajan, traced the stolen property, and made it over to the village postman. The robbers could not be traced. The amount of R2 value of the postage stamps was recouped to Government.
7	23rd July 1900.	Sarara	Mewar	...	Property valued at R12 and grain worth R3.	Nagji, Runner of the Rakabdeo-Salumbar Line, was robbed of all he possessed. He was off duty, but travelling in company with the mail.	The case was pending at the close of the year.
8	29th July 1900.	Baroda	Banswara	...	Three insured parcels, valued at R400, and Government property worth R5-7-3.	Bechia (also called Waista), the mail runner, and Baglu Agwa, of the Banswara Namli mail line, had travelled three miles from Banswara and reached Berdai Talai, when a gang of robbers fell upon and killed them and made off with the mails. The Banswara State proclaimed a reward of R200 for the detection of the culprits. After protracted enquiries suspicion fell upon eight men, four of whom were arrested and sent up for trial; the other four are still at large. One of the four men arrested was sentenced to imprisonment for life and each of the other three to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. The Chowkidar was fined R100 for failing to keep proper watch.	Claim for compensation was lodged against the Banswara Darbar; and the family of the Runner, who lost his life in defending the mail, have been recommended for a pension. The case was pending at the close of the year.
9	4th October 1900.	Bhairongarh	Jhabua	...	Government cash R a. p. 33 0 0 and other Government property worth 0 4 10	Five Bhils attacked Ramdin, Runner, while carrying the mails, at a spot some three miles from Bhairongarh. The robbers knocked the runner down and absconded with the mails. They have not been traced.	The Jhabua Darbar paid compensation to the Department in the full amount of the loss.

APPENDIX IV.—*contd.*

Statement showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1901—concld.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief Statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	6th January 1901.	Begun	Holkar	...	One unpaid letter for one anna and Government property worth R2-8-4.	The mail despatched from Chittorgarh Railway station for Begun was received by Motia, Acting Runner of the Bhichur-Begun stage. As the runner was taken ill with fever, he had to stop for the night. Next day he hired one Karim cooly and handed him the mails of the 6th and 7th to take on to the next stage. When Karim had gone half way between Bhichor and Begun, the two bags were plundered by robbers near the village Banorra.	The robbers were not traced. The Holkar Darbar paid compensation in full.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General,
Rajputana.

ABU;
The 10th June 1901.

Statement A.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1900.

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDORE DIVISION.				R a. p.	R a. p.		
A—*Cognizable.*							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking (sections 451—458, Indian Penal Code).	18	18	100	5,472 4 6	17 10 0	·32	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property (sections 411—414, Indian Penal Code).	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts (sections 356, 461 and 379—382, Indian Penal Code).	91	91	100	3,616 1 3	227 10 0	6·30	
Robbery (*a*) Dacoity (sections 395, 400 and 402, Indian Penal Code).	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies (sections 392, 393 394 and 401, Indian Penal Code).	1	...	...	...	...	...	Actually $\frac{394}{511}$ I. P. C.
Criminal breach of trust (sections 406, 408, Indian Penal Code).	1	1	100	23 0 0	13 0 0	56·52	
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent (section 409, Indian Penal Code).	4	1	25	250 13 3	59 5 6	23·50	
TOTAL	115	111	96·52	9,362 2 6	317 9 6	3·39	

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1900—contd.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.—Non-Cognizable.				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
Extortion	2	1	50	34 0 0	12 0 0	35·29	
Criminal misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	2	1	...	34 0 0	12 0 0	35·29	
MHOW CANTONMENT DIVISION.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	82	17	20·74	5,426 9 9	154 14 0	2·85	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	17	11	64·70	327 1 0	181 8 0	55·67	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	317	163	51·42	10,994 5 9	3,605 15 0	32·80	
Robbery (*a*) Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	10	2	20.00	127 8 0	13 0 0	10·15	
Ditto by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	3	1	33·33	513 8 0	9 0 0	1·75	
TOTAL	429	194	40·52	17,389 0 6	3,964 5 0	22·79	
B.—Non-Cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	1	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	Accused discharged.
TOTAL	1	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	
NEEMUCH CANTONMENT DIVISION.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	49	12	24·49	1,244 1 9	134 0 0	10·77	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	5	2	40.00	5 8 0	1 8 0	33·33	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	134	59	44·03	4,597 14 9	567 2 9	12·33	
Robbery (*a*) Dacoity	3	...	...	2,284 0 0	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	7	5	71·42	258 6 0	151 6 0	58·52	
Ditto by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	198	78	39·40	8,389 14 6	853 0 9	10·16	
B.—Non-Cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	4	1	25·00	148 12 0	29 8 0	20·13	
TOTAL	4	1	25·00	148 12 0	29 8 0	20·13	
NOWGONG DIVISION.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	24	23	95·83	560 13 3	106 8 9	19·25	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	21	19	90·47	48 7 3	48 7 3	100·00	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	230	154	66·95	1,839 7 6	585 14 11	31·86	
Robbery (*a*) Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	2	2	100·00	3 15 0	2 15 0	75·00	
Ditto by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	2	1	50·00	0 9 4	0 1 10	22·22	
TOTAL	279	199	71·32	2,453 4 4	743 15 9	30·33	

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1900—contd.

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				R a. p.	R a. p.		
Nowgong Division—*contd.*							
B.—Non-Cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sehore Division.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	26	18	69·23	524 0 6	338 2 9	64·50	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	143	106	74·12	2,509 13 6	576 6 0	22·94	
Robbery (*a*) Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	1	1	100·00	75 0 0	...	...	
Ditto by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	170	125	73·52	3,108 14 0	914 8 9	29·43	
B.—Non-Cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	3	3	100·00	40 8 0	40 8 0	100·00	
Total	3	3	100·00	40 8 0	40 8 0	100·00	
Sutna Division.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft (*b*) In conjuction with receiving stolen property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	2	1	50·00	12 4 6	5 0 0	41·66	
Robbery (*a*) Dacoity	2	2	100·00	1,028 4 0	602 9 0	58·65	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	4	3	75·00	1,040 8 6	607 9 0	58·40	
B.—Non-Cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1900—concld.

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khalghat Division.				*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*		
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	1	1	100·00	2 8 0	2 8 0	100·00	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	66	55	83·33	990 14 7	365 5 10	36·73	
Robbery (*a*) Dacoity	4	1	25·00	63 7 9	17 5 9	26·98	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	2	...	...	51 1 6	...	...	
Total	73	57	78·08	1,107 15 10	385 3 7	34·74	
B.—Non-Cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	3	3	100·00	22 2 0	22 2 0	100·00	
Total	3	3	100·00	22 2 0	22 2 0	100·00	
Total Central India Agency.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	199	88	44·22	13,227 13 9	751 3 6	5·67	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	44	33	75·00	383 8 3	233 15 3	60·93	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	983	629	63·98	24,560 13 10	593 6 6	24·15	
Robbery (*a*) Dacoity	9	3	33·33	3,375 11 9	619 14 9	18·36	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	21	11	52·38	487 13 0	180 5 0	36·88	
Ditto by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	11	3	27·27	816 0 1	68 7 4	8·33	
Total	1,268	767	60·48	42,851 12 8	7,787 4 4	18·17	
B.—Non-Cognizable.							
Extortion	2	1	50·00	34 0 0	12 0 0	35·29	
Criminal misappropriation	11	7	63·63	214 14 0	92 2 0	42·79	
Total	13	8	61·53	248 14 0	104 2 0	41·79	

Statement B.

Caste Return of Offenders convicted of Offences against Property during the year 1900.

Offences.	Christians.	Muhammadans	Jews.	Parsis.	Hindus.	Total.	Remarks.
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	...	26	...	...	79	105	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	...	66	...	...	183	249	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	1	111	...	...	377	489	
Robbery (*a*) Dacoity	...	...	...	...	22	22	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	1	...	...	...	2	3	
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	...	3	...	...	8	11	
Total	2	206	...	...	671	879	

Indore Residency;
The 4th July 1901.

G. J. S. MADGE,
Assistant Superintendent, Central India Agency Police.

Statement C.

Return of other Cognizable Offences during the year 1900.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Indore.	Mhow.	Neemuch.	Nowgong.	Sehore.	Satna.	Khelghat.	Total	Remarks.
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.									
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	231 to 254	Ditto Coin	...	7	1	...	4	...	...	12	
3	255 to 263A	Ditto Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	467 and 471	Ditto Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	489A to 489D	Ditto Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	
8	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	9	2	...	4	...	...	15	
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.									
10	302, 303, 396	By thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11		„ dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12		„ robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13		„ poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14		Other murders	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	
15	307	Attempts to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	
21	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
22	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	12	...	2	2	...	...	16	
23	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	
24	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
25	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
26	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	
27	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	
28	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	10	
31	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1	30	3	2	7	1	3	47	
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.									
32	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt—by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ on highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
37	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	

Return of other Cognizable Offences during the year 1900—contd.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Indore.	Mhow.	Neemuch.	Nowgong.	Sehore.	Sutna.	Khaighat.	Total.	Remarks.
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.									
42	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	
43	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.									
45	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	409	Ditto by public servant or by banker, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	419, 420	Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.									
53	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	7	...	2	1	...	1	11	
55	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Police Act	1	73	...	...	76	...	...	150	
56		Ditto Arms Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
57		Ditto Cantonment Act	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	79	
58		Ditto Excise Act	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	
59		Ditto Gaming Act	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
		Total	1	161	...	2	77	5	1	247	

G. J. S. MADGE,

Assistant Superintendent, Central India Agency Police.

INDORE RESIDENCY;

The 4th July 1901.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 179 F. D.—19-2-1902.—281.—R. B. & J. E. F.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTION.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1901-1902.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1901-1902.

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BY

THE HON'BLE MR. C. S. BAYLEY, I.C.S.,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1901-1902.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Season and Crops.

Except in the Bhogawar Agency, agricultural conditions were generally normal at the commencement of the year under report, and the country appeared to be recovering from the effects of the recent famine. In Bhopawar the outlook was very threatening. Relief works were still in progress throughout the greater part of the Agency, and the resources of the people were so exhausted that severe scarcity and distress appeared inevitable during the hot-weather months. Distress had increased by the end of April to an extent which necessitated the appointment of Lieutenant H. Stewart as Famine Assistant to the Political Agent.

The monsoon was late and deficient throughout the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies and the western tracts of Gwalior and Indore. The scarcity due to this cause was intensified by a plague of rats which consumed much of the already scanty *kharif* and *rabi* crops. In Malwa, suspensions of the land revenue demand, and the grant of *takavi* advances by the States, sufficed to stave off widespread distress, and relief operations, which were undertaken when necessary, were confined for the most part to petty village works. In Bhopawar matters were more serious. Relief operations, which had ceased in the rains, recommenced in December and gradually extended in area till at the close of the year 26,965 persons were on large works. For the supervision and proper conduct of these works Messrs. N. C. O'Gorman and C. W. Wynch were deputed by the Government of India to the Agency as Special Engineer Officer and Famine Assistant respectively; while the Dhar State was fortunately able to employ an Engineer Officer, Mr. H. K. Marten, on its own account.

In the eastern portion of Central India—the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies—the rains were fairly well distributed and both *kharif* and *rabi* crops yielded an average outturn.

Public Health.

There was no serious epidemic during the year, and plague, which was prevalent in some of the adjoining districts of the United Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, did not cross the border.

Occurrences of note.

A very liberal response was made by the Chiefs and all classes in Central India to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal for funds to perpetuate, in India, the memory of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, and Rs. 5,74,712 have been subscribed for the purpose.

The birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor—the 10th November—was observed with the customary ceremonies in all the States and at the headquarters of the various Agencies.

Chiefships.

The lamented demise of Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jahan Begam, G.C.S.I., C.I., Ruler of Bhopal, which took place on the 16th June after a long and painful illness, was the most important event of the year. Her Highness, who was 63 years of age, was recognised as Chief of the State in 1855, but waived her rights in favour of her mother, the Sikandar Begam, who had previously been regent, but was acknowledged as ruler in 1859. The Sikandar Begam died in 1868, from which time to her death the Shah Jahan Begam ruled her State successfully, and showed herself a devoted and loyal feudatory to the British Government. She was succeeded on the *masnad* of Bhopal by her only daughter, the Sultan Jahan Begam, who was installed by Colonel Meade, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, on the 4th July. For the first few months of her rule she received valuable assistance and support from her husband, Ihtisham-ul-Mulk Alijah Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, whose sudden death on the 4th January was sincerely regretted by all classes. Her Highness, though deeply affected by this unexpected and overwhelming calamity, proceeded almost immediately to take the reins of Government into her own hands, and has since devoted herself with unremitting assiduity to the work of administration.

On the 25th June Rao Raja Khuman Singh, uncle to the Chief of Panna, died under suspicious circumstances. The result of an enquiry tended to show that the deceased had been poisoned at the instigation or with the connivance of his nephew, His Highness Maharaja Madho Singh. The Chief was suspended from the administration, and a Commission was appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the allegations which had been made. The Commissioners sentenced one man, Achhe Lal, to death, and reported that, in their opinion, the Maharaja had instigated the death of Rao Raja Khuman Singh. The report was under the consideration of the Government of India at the close of the year. The orders since passed have confirmed the finding of the Commissioners and the Maharaja has been deposed.

His Highness Raja Bal Bahadur Singh, Chief of Rajgarh, who had occupied the *gadi* for nearly twenty years, died on the 19th January 1901. The succession to the Chiefship was disputed and has since the close of the year been decided in favour of Bane Singh, an uncle of the deceased.

The existence of many cases of mal-administration in the Raghugarh State came accidentally to light, with the result that Kunwar Vikramajit Singh, who would, in the ordinary course, have succeeded his father, Raja Jai Mandal Singh, was debarred from the succession. The choice of a new Chief is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Personnel.

A tabular statement is appended to this report showing the changes of *personnel* which took place in the Agency during the year.

As the reports of the Political Officers are reprinted *in extenso*, and consist, for the most part, of a recapitulation of the most important events which have taken place during the year in the several Residencies and Political Agencies, no useful purpose would be attained by summarising them here.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

INDORE;
The 14th November 1902.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1901-1902.

Season and crops.

1. The rainfall has been generally deficient and irregular in distribution; it measured 28·1 in the Gwalior Residency against 33·70 for the last year. The ordinary rains ceased early and the winter rains were late and followed in places by frost, so that both the *kharif* and *rabi* yielded only a fair outturn.

Minor States and Thakurates. Raghogarh.

2. The administration has been carried on quietly and satisfactorily by the Superintendent and has called for no notice. There has been a cessation of dakaitis during the past year.

Agra-Barkhera.

3. An experimental Branch Post Office has been opened in the estate during the year. The Kamdar has managed the estate under the Resident's superintendence. The estate is still heavily in debt, chiefly to the Gwalior Darbar, but liabilities are being gradually paid off.

Paron.

4. Owing to the sudden death of the Dowager Rani on the 6th April 1902, the minor Raja and his younger brother were left orphans. Their uncle, the Raja of Sohawal in Baghelkhand, offered to take care of the boys and they are now living with him. The administration is carried on by Parashram Madhaji Mulye under the superintendence of the Resident.

Garha.

5. The minor Raja of Garha is receiving education in the Sardar's school at Gwalior and the Kamdar continues to manage the State under the superintendence of the Resident. Many questions that had been pending settlement for some years between the Gwalior Darbar and the State were disposed of by the Resident in joint consultation with the Sir Subah of Esagarh and the Kamdar.

Umri.

6. Nothing in connection with this State calls for notice. The Raja is intelligent and interests himself in the management of his estate.

Bhadaura.

7. The minor Raja and his younger brother are reading at the Sardar's school at Gwalior. Pensioned Jamadar Hukm Singh, of the Central India Horse, held the post of Kamdar under the Resident's supervision and his management of the estate has not called for any special notice.

Dharnaoda.

8. A beginning has been made towards settling down the Kanjars in Dharnaoda; good culturable land has been given to them which produced satisfactory crops. The Resident inspected the settlement during the cold weather.

Thakur Bhim Singh's management of the estate calls for no remark.

Sirsi.

9. Dewan Mehrban Singh died on 1st April 1902, and the succession of his son Jiwan Singh, of about five years of age, was sanctioned by Government.

The administration of the State has been entrusted to the present Kamdar under the direction of the mother of the late Dewan.

Khiaoda.

10. Nothing important to note regarding these petty Thakurates.

Kathon. Chabra.

11. Nothing of importance to note.

Education.

12. The number of colleges and schools in the Gwalior State was 373 as against 353 for the previous year, and the number of students 18,231 as against 17,612.

Judicial.

13. Twenty-one appeals were lodged in the Resident's Court. One was against the decision of the Superintendent of Raghogarh in which the decision was reversed, and twenty were from the decisions of the Railway Magistrate at Jhansi. Of the latter, sentences in two cases were modified and the others were upheld.

14. Recommendation has been made for the Railway Magistrate to be specially empowered under section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code to try summarily.

Gwalior Light Railway.

15. The Government having sanctioned the construction of the Gwalior-Sabalgarh extension, the work on the line is in fair progress.

16. A survey of the Bhind section to connect Bhander with Gwalior *viâ* Umri Lahar and Daboh is now in hand, and permission has been asked for the survey by the Gwalior Darbar of a further extension of the line from Dhamna to Jhansi.

17. The Gwalior Darbar received R57,785-10-9 on account of balance of earnings of the Gwalior Light Railways for the second half-year of 1900 and for the first half-year of 1901.

18. The total net earnings of the Bina-Guna-Baran Railway for the half-year ending 31st December 1900 and for the half-year ending 30th June 1901 amounted to R1,63,934-15-6, of which R1,12,947-2-5 were received by the Gwalior Darbar on account of their share.

19. The total net earnings of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway for the half-year ending 31st December 1900 were R1,47,298-12-4, of which R1,01,334-0-9 were paid to the Gwalior Darbar, being their share of the profits. Those for the half-year ending 30th June 1901 amounted to R1,65,841-10-5, of which R1,15,877-7-0 were paid to the Gwalior Darbar.

Dakaiti.

20. Fifty-five dakaitis were committed in Gwalior territory during the year 1901-1902 against 76 for the previous year; of these, 7 were committed in the Gwalior Prant, 15 in Isagarh Prant, and 33 in Malwa Prant.

21. Seventeen cases of dakaiti, which include 8 cases of cattle raid, took place during the year in the minor States in this Residency against 26 for the previous year.

22. The Thagi and Dakaiti Department under Inspector Mohammad Vilayatulla Khan attached to the Residency did good work.

C. PRITCHARD, *Major*,

Offg. Resident at Gwalior.

CHAPTER II.

Report on the Administration of the Indore State for the year 1901-1902.

Season and Crops.

1. On account of insufficient rainfall, another bad year was apprehended in certain parts of the State, notably in the Khargon District, but owing to the adoption of timely precautions in the shape of grants for the storage of water, advances for the purchase of seed grain, loans, etc., the situation was considerably improved, and neither relief works nor gratuitous relief were necessary. The Darbar, however, continued to support about 600 persons in their permanent Poor Houses in the Indore City. Rats and locusts did some damage to the crops. The *kharif* was an 8-anna crop and the *rabi* 9 annas. As is generally the case after a famine, prices have not regained their former level.

Public health.

2. The famine brought sickness in its train, but with the advent of a better season and the establishment of numerous hospitals and dispensaries, the year under review was a happy one as far as public health was concerned. The epidemics of cholera and small-pox, which ravage the city almost every year, were absent, while it is gratifying to note that plague has so far kept aloof from the State. There was some suffering among cattle in the Harangaon and Alampur Parganas on account of foot-and-mouth disease.

Arrangements have been made for the registration of vital statistics.

His Highness the Maharaja.

3. Except for flying visits to Jhansi, to see the Camp of Exercise, and to Allahabad to visit the Magh Melá, His Highness the Maharaja was present in his State throughout the year.

The Bala Sahib.

4. The Bala Sahib continues to be under the Guardianship of Captain L. A. Forbes. The climate of Nimach not agreeing with him, he was removed to Mhow after a short stay at Indore.

The State Council.

5. The Council consists of (1) Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., Minister, (2) Mr. K. C. Bedarkar, Judicial Member, (3) Bakhshi Khuman Singh, C.S.I., (4) Thakur Gajraj Singh, Revenue Member, (5) General Gopal Rao Borade, Commander-in-Chief, State Army, (6) Mr. G. N. Parulaker, Indore Residency Vakil, (7) Mr. Balwant Rao Pandurang, Deputy Minister, (8) Colonel Govind Rao Matkar, Secretary to the General Department, (9) Mr. Anand Rao Phanse, Naib Dewan Khasgi and (10) Seth Gulab Chand Kothari, Treasurer. It has continued to do good work, having disposed of, in its judicial capacity, 161 appeals and 1,168 references. It also disposed of 245 complaint cases, paying R1,62,253 as compensation, restoring property worth about three lakhs, and releasing five Jagir villages and 1,894 bighas of land. Government have recognised the services of the Minister by conferring on him a C.I.E.

The Army.

6. The army continues to be under General Borade. Including the Imperial Service Lancers, it cost the State twelve lakhs.

The Treasury.

7. The financial year of the State is from 1st October to 30th September. On the 1st October 1900, there was a balance of R22,16,166 in the Current Treasury. The ordinary receipts during the year 1900-1901 amounted to R60,91,423, and the ordinary expenditure to R52,50,529, leaving, including deposits, advances, etc., a net cash balance of R35,29,262 on the 30th September 1901. Details are given in Appendix I.

A scheme has since the close of the year been sanctioned by the Government of India for the conversion of the Hali to British Currency.

The Judicial Department.

8. Many desirable changes have been introduced, and the constitution and power of Courts have been re-organized. The old Hakrasi Court has been abolished and a Munsif's Court established for Indore City. Thanedars have ceased to exercise Magisterial powers, while the officer known as Vahiwatdar is being gradually replaced by the Munsif.

There is now an examination for the enrolment of Pleaders. Stamp paper manufactured in England and bearing the effigy of His Highness the Maharaja has been introduced.

The Revenue Department.

9. The land revenue demand of the State for the year 1900-1901, was 63 lakhs, the amount actually recovered being about 42. The necessity for a re-settlement of the State on a just and proper basis has been brought to the

notice of Government, and with this view a survey of the State with the Plane Table has been begun.

Mr. Gajraj Singh, the Revenue Member of Council, I am glad to be able to report, is introducing many desirable reforms in this Department. About 8 lakhs of revenue were remitted, while to relieve the ryots in the Rampura and Bhanpura Districts, where the famine was very keen, it has been ordered that no revenue should be recovered on land which is not under cultivation. Facilities have been given to agriculturists to obtain wood free of tax for implements. Schools for the training of Patwaris have been established, and a simple form of Paoti Book issued.

Crime and Police.

10. The total number of cognisable offences in the whole State was 2,580, of which 169 were dakaitis, against 261 of the preceding year. Of these, 85 were traced, against 33 of the previous year.

The Public Works Department.

11. The Darbar have issued some very good circulars regarding the details of Public Works Administration, and if these are given effect to, much benefit will result. The services of a retired Accountant under the Bombay Public Works Department have been obtained, and it is trusted he will ere long be able to gradually introduce the accounts procedure that obtains in British India.

During the year under notice, the State Public Works Department have undertaken many important works, among which may be mentioned—

(1) The Tukaji Rao Hospital.
(2) Repairs to the Yeshwantnagar Tank.
(3) Khargon-Mandleshwar Road—26 miles.
(4) Improvement of Piplia Tank.
(5) Shrawan-Manasa and Piplia-Manasa roads.

The total outlay on buildings and establishment was R3,35,573, on roads R1,68,844, and on irrigation works R42,565—total R5,47,982.

The Postal Department.

12. A Postal Guide has been compiled and issued for sale to the public. Eight new Post offices were opened during the year, making a total of—

1 Head Office,
42 Branch Offices, and
37 Sub-Offices,

for the whole State.

Four new postal lines have been opened, *viz.*—

Talen to Zirapur.	Manasa to Neemuch.
Manasa to Nandwai.	Dhavala to Khargon.

The State contemplate the introduction of Postal Notes to serve the purpose of Money Orders. The notes are being printed in England and will be issued as soon as received. The total income of the Department from all sources was about R10,000 and the expenditure R18,000.

The Educational Department.

13. Under the control and management of Mr. E. C. Cholmondeley, M.A., who is Principal of the Holkar College and Director of State Education, this Department continues to work well and to make improvements. Twenty-eight boys were sent up from the Indore Madrasa for the Entrance Examination, 17 were successful. A new building has been sanctioned for the Madrasa.

Two new schools were opened during the year.

The Medical Department.

14. I regret to record the death, on the 8th May 1902, of Dr. Brahmanikar, the State Surgeon. He took a keen interest in his work and was very popular.

The New Maharaja Tukaji Rao Hospital was opened last year by Colonel Jennings, and a female doctor has been employed. Two 3rd class and ten 4th class dispensaries have been opened in various parts of the State, while the Darbar have sanctioned an annual grant of R200 to the Sardarpur Charitable Hospital. The total expenditure for the year was R72,000.

Miscellaneous.

15. The Indore Agency originally consisted of only the following five Parganas of the Indore District—Indore, Khudel, Samer, Hatod, and Harsola.

Since then the Parganas of Mhow and Betma, and Depalpur, have been transferred to it from the political jurisdiction of the Political Agents in Bhopawar and Malwa respectively. The transfer of the two last took place during the last year.

Arrangements have been made for the registration of rainfall, and many mahals have been provided with rain-gauges.

Mr. D. V. Kirtane, when Sessions Judge of Rampura, made some interesting experiments to see how far the extensive manufacture of jaggery and sugar from the juice of the date-palm, which is abundant in those parts, would be attended with success. His very able report on the subject of this experiment has shown that the proposed industry would be a success, and the Darbar are now considering the question of taking it up.

New Ginning Factories have been opened at Sanawad, Nisarpur (in Chikalda), and Karahi (in Khargon).

The new building to house the Public Library and the Officers' Club was opened in the city in February last.

16. Taken as a whole the administrative staff is good. The Council is now a strong one. The financial position of the State is thoroughly secure. With these advantages the State ought to rapidly recover from the effects of the recent famine and to be now entering upon a period of prosperity. Concluding Remarks.

F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Officiating Resident at Indore.

The 13th May 1902.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1310-1311 Fasli (A. D. 1900 01).

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
	R	R	Ordinary.	R	R
Cash Balance of the last year in current Treasury, including R33,400 in G. P. Notes.	...	22,16,166	Palace	10,01,118	
			Civil Establishment	9,98,557	
			Courts	1,00,118	
Ordinary Income.			Jails	19,942	
			Stamps	3,597	
			State Police	3,94,828	
Land Revenue	41,70,826		Medical Department	72,882	
Tanka	1,62,141		State Education	69,983	
Presents	60,538		Sayar	97,024	
Interest	7,12,637		Mint	3,195	
Salt	61,875		Karkhanas	1,89,909	
Opium (including Opium and Rubba Godowns).	1,93,919		Agency Vakils	14,066	
			Army	12,03,144	
Sayar	3,61,020		Postal Department	17,014	
Abkari	95,595		Public Works Department establishment and repairs.	68,092	
Mint	...				
Stamp	95,259		Religious and Charitable Establishments.	2,20,871	
Registration	13,490				
Fines	17,610		State Expenses	7,56,204	
Postal Department	9,912				52,30,529
House-rent	10,514				
Forest	42,988		Extra ordinary.		
Cotton Mills	...				
Miscellaneous	83,169		Temporary Survey Department.	71,292	
		60,91,493	Census	15,346	
Extraordinary.			Compensation	80,267	
			Charitable Hospital building (*plus* R51,238-7-3 from His Highness the late Maharaja Tukojirao's Charitable Fund)	52,196	
By exchange of Hali and British coins.	...	1,20,707			
			Rampura Road	8,749	
Deposits, Advances and Accounts adjusted.			Buildings and Roads sanctioned last year.	78,691	
					3,06,541
Extra items	8,26,026				
Taccavi and other advances recovered and adjusted.	54,43,534				
Deposits	38,35,620	1,01,05,180	Deposits, Advances, and Account adjustment.		
Grand Total	...	1,85,33,546			
			Adjustment of old accounts	4,16,604	
Disbursements	...	1,50,04,284	Miscellaneous	51,831	
			Advances and Loans	62,59,168	
Balance on 30th September 1901 including R8,44,700 in G. P. Notes.	...	35,29,262	Deposits refunded	23,70,518	
			Famine adjustment	3,69,093	94,67,214
			Grand Total	...	1,50,04,284

GANESH KESHAV,
Khasgi Accountant.

MD MUJTABA KHAN,
Head Accountant.

CHAPTER III.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1901-1902.

Season and Crops.

1. The rainfall for the year measured at Sehore, the head-quarters of the Agency, was 32·19 inches as compared with 45·94 inches last year. The early cessation of the rains seriously damaged the *kharif* crops. The average outturn being estimated at only 8 annas. From the same cause the wheat, sown in October on unirrigated lands, failed to germinate. The sowings in November were more successful, but except in the Tal pargana of Bhopal the output is estimated at about six annas in the rupee. Gram was sown over a wide area and promised well. These favourable prospects were not realized as severe frost in February shrivelled up the pods. Opium has yielded fair results.

2. The Agency was free from epidemic disease during the year.

Bhopal.

3. Her Highness Nawab Shahjahan Begam died on the 16th June.

On the 4th July 1901 Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam was installed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India as the Ruler of Bhopal.

Nawab Muhammad Nasrulla Khan has been provisionally recognized by the Government of India as the heir and successor to the State.

Ihtisham-ul-Mulk Alijah Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, the Consort of Her Highness the Begam, died at Bhopal on 4th January 1902.

4. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., was the Minister throughout the year.

5. Miss Blong has been in charge of the Lansdowne Maternity Hospital and has done excellent work.

Minor States.
Rajgarh.

6. His Highness Raja Balbahadur Singh died on the 19th January. When the year closed, the question of a successor was under the consideration of the Government of India. The administration was in the charge of Lala Ishri Bakhsh, the Diwan of the State.

Narsinghgarh.

7. Raja Arjun Singh and his brother Ram Singh have continued their studies at the Daly College, Indore. Lala Raushan Lal has been in charge of the administration throughout the year and his work has been well reported on. He received the silver Kaisar-i-Hind medal for the excellent manner in which the famine operations were carried out.

The survey of the villages has been completed and the land records are now under preparation.

The new Jail was opened on the 7th February 1902.

Khilchipur.

8. There is no change in the position of affairs, and the financial condition of the State shows no sign of improvement.

The Rao's brothers continue to attend the Sehore High School.

Maksudangarh.

9. Babu Kedar Nath has been the Superintendent throughout the year and has performed his duties satisfactorily.

The construction of the Maksudangarh-Agarpura Road is in progress.

Kurwai.

10. Lala Baijnath Sahai has continued to administer the State under the supervision of the Political Agent. The finances of Kurwai cause constant anxiety, and this tract has again suffered from failure of crops. No payment for the reduction of debt or interest could be made during the year owing to the heavy deficiency in revenue collections.

A son was born to the Nawab on the 1st December 1901.

Fathari.

11. The administration has been carried on by Munshi Inayat Rasul Khan.

The Nawab and his family are residing at Sehore.

Suthalia.

A sum of R2,870 was paid towards the liquidation of debt.

Sironj.

12. The Thakur continues to manage the jagir well.

13. His Highness the Nawab of Tonk visited Sironj in January 1902.

The Pargana has suffered again from scarcity and requires attention.

Gwalior, Indore, Dewas and Dhar.

14. There is nothing special to report regarding the districts of these States which fall within the Bhopal Agency.

15. Mian Rahim Bakhsh, half sharer of the village of Piplianagar in the Jabria Bhil Estate, died on the 14th August and was succeeded by his son Mian Masum Bakhsh. Pindara Jagirs.

16. The succession of Bhim Singh to the Thakurate has been recognized by the Government of India. Tappa.

17. The other Jagirdars and petty Chiefships in this Agency do not require any special notice.

18. The opium returns show that 511½ chests passed the scales in 1901-1902, as compared with 1,578 in the previous year. Trade.

19. Mr. Sharman has been the Superintendent throughout the year. He has afforded the Political Agent great assistance and has performed his duties with tact and ability. Sehore.

20. The total number of boys on the rolls of the Sehore High School on the 31st March 1902 was 308, and the average daily attendance during the year was 251·17. During the year nine boys appeared for the Entrance, six for the Middle and five for the Junior Examinations, with the result that six and three passed the Middle and Junior Examinations respectively. The result of the Entrance Examination is not known yet.

The number of girls at the Sehore Girls' School on the 31st March 1902 was 76, and the average daily attendance during the year was 53·94.

L. IMPEY, *Major*,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

SEHORE;
The 10th April 1902.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1901-1902.

General. The difficulties with which the States in this Agency have had to contend since 1899 have been accentuated during the year. The rainfall was again in considerable defect, the deficiency averaging approximately 50 per cent. throughout the Agency (*vide* page 40). The early *kharif* harvest was satisfactory, but later sown crops were almost entirely destroyed by rats and a species of cricket, locally known as *poptia*. In the country below the Vindhyas the *rabi* sowings were very limited, but a late fall of rain in October gave every promise of a good harvest above the Ghats. In this matter, however, expectations were disappointed. The plague of rats continued to spread, and the average crop of wheat and gram has been between two and four annas in the rupee.

2. It was found necessary to re-commence relief operations in Jhabua at the end of December 1901, and since that time they have been gradually extended over the greater part of the Agency, the total numbers on works in the different States at the close of the year being 26,965. Distress is severe in Jhabua and Jobat, and generally in the Bhil districts bordering on the Bombay Presidency. In Ali Rajpur the situation has recently been very much improved by bountiful crops of *mohwa*, *tari* and *chironji*. As one goes eastward, conditions again improve until in the Nimar Districts of Indore the difficulty is confined to one of the water-supply, which is a serious matter throughout the Agency.

3. The year has been a healthy one and as yet no epidemic disease has appeared on any relief works. Although plague has existed on the western and southern borders of the Agency for some months past, it has not yet crossed the border.

4. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General was on tour in the Agency in December visiting all the larger States. The Political Agent was on tour for eight months out of the twelve.

Gwalior. 5. In the Amjhera District, the Gwalior Darbar has continued the construction of the *Ghat* road from Rajgarh to Kuksi mentioned in the last year's report, and other works managed by contract are at present open to provide employment to those in need of relief. At the close of the year such persons numbered 1,169. All classes of the people, including the numerous small Thakurs, have suffered much during the last three years. The latter especially need assistance, but the distance of the district from Gwalior seems to make it difficult for them to obtain it.

Indore. 6. Of the Naiks of Dasana, mentioned in the last year's report, the leaders, 7 in number, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the remaining 32 were pardoned. Arrangements were made for settling them on their fields, but unfortunately the rains again failed, and owing to delay in the provision of relief, a certain number have again commenced looting their neighbours.

7. The Darbar reports the opening of relief works in the Chikalda, Lawani, and Pitlawad Parganas, but up to the present no returns have been received as to the numbers employed.

Dhar. 8. His Highness the Raja has continued his studies at the Daly College under the guardianship of Lachhman Singh. In August His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda visited Dhar and his visit was returned by the young Chief who spent a few days at Baroda in October. Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye held the post of Superintendent of the State until the 1st March 1902, when, having received the offer of an appointment on the Indore Council, he resigned and has been succeeded by Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory from Barwani.

9. Relief works were opened in the first instance in the Dharampuri Pargana in February 1902, and it has been found necessary to gradually extend them to every pargana of the State. The numbers employed according to the latest returns are 8,768 daily.

10. In order to provide cash for administrative purposes, a loan of three lakhs on the security of the Government paper possessed by the State was taken from the Bank of Bengal in June last. This, under ordinary circumstances, would have been ample to meet all needs, but owing to the failure of the crops, not more than 50 per cent. of the land revenue has been collected. It has consequently been necessary to apply for a further loan of three lakhs for famine relief and administrative purposes. Of the five lakhs borrowed from the Bank of Bengal in 1900, three lakhs were re-paid in January 1901 by the sale of Promissory Notes mortgaged with the Bank. The remaining two lakhs, together with the three lakhs borrowed last year, are in course of re-payment by the same process. The following branches of the Administration have been dealt with during the year under review:—The Accounts Office has been entirely overhauled, and a system of accounts and cheques instituted on the lines in force in Government offices. On the same system receipts are issued to cultivators for payment of land revenue. A radical change has also been effected in the method of the remuneration of Patwaris. Heretofore they have realized their pay in kind direct from cultivators with practically no control from higher authority; in future they will be paid in cash by the State at a fixed rate per cent. on the collections they actually make. As a measure of economy, the Khasgi revenue establishment has been abolished, the management of the Khasgi villages being made over to the Kamasdar of the Dhar Pargana. A similar saving has been effected in the matter of the administration of lands set aside for religious grants.

11. Crime has been kept well under control throughout the State except in the Nimanpur Pargana. To restore order in this district, the services of both the Malwa Bhil Corps and the Thagi and Dakaiti Department were requisitioned. Both the Regiment and Department did excellent work.

12. Relief operations were continued till the end of August 1901, and in addition some ₹30,000 were expended on the provision of bullocks and seed for the Bhil cultivators; it was hoped that with the monsoon which began satisfactorily better times were in sight. The later rains, however, failed completely. It was consequently necessary to re-open relief works at the end of December. The numbers on relief rapidly rose to 10,000, and at the time of writing (April) over 12,000 persons daily are employed. These works are under the direct management of the Agency. In order to carry them on and to enable the State to meet the deficit in its budget caused by the bad season, the Government of India have granted further loans to the Darbar amounting to ₹2,50,000, of which ₹1,85,000 are set aside for famine purposes. Jhabua.

13. One or two important reforms have been effected during the year. The system under which all land revenue was collected through the Banias in bonds, supposed to be payable on demand, has been abolished, and in future all such revenue will be collected in cash and, gradually, direct from the cultivators. An organised Police force has also been established which, although necessarily on a small scale, has fully justified its creation. Asbestos and large deposits of manganese having come to notice, the Government of India have sanctioned the grant by the Darbar to Messrs. Kiddle Reeve & Co., of Bombay, of a license to prospect for minerals in the State, and it is hoped that it will be possible to commence operations after the monsoon. The continuance of scarcity and distress has had its effect on the crime returns which still remain high.

14. The Rana continues his studies at the Daly College, Indore, under the guardianship of Thakur Lachhman Singh. Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory continued to hold the office of Superintendent till the 1st March when, with the sanction of the Government of India, he was transferred to Dhar in the same capacity. During the six years he has held this appointment Mr. Khory has done much for the Barwani State, and he well deserves the promotion he has now received. Barwani.

15. The rainfall over the northern portions of the State was very deficient, and the *rabi* crop has been a total failure. The effect on the revenue may be seen from the following figures:—

	₹
Estimated ordinary receipts for 1901-1902	3,30,720
Actuals „ „ „ „	2,03,549

In the matter of the remission and suspension of land revenue the recommendations contained in the report of the Famine Commission of 1901 were followed. In August last the State had to borrow a further lakh of rupees from the Bank of Bengal, and again recently the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of 1½ lakhs.

16. In one or two selected villages agricultural banks of a kind were started, and deposits now amount to 504 maunds of grain. The management of these banks is vested in the village Panches.

17. Work on the important roads commenced in 1900 has been continued, but in January it was found necessary to supplement these by the opening of village works in different parts of the State. The number of persons in receipt of relief at the end of March was 6,487.

18. With the assistance of the Rani Dhankuarba Sahiba, the long-standing dispute between the Jain and Vaishnava Communities regarding the ancient Temple at Bawangaza was amicably settled; as a consequence, the Jain fair was again held in January after an interval of 18 years.

19. The Telegraph line was extended to Barwani and opened in May 1901, and by the opening of new lines of communication the transit of the mails between Mhow and Barwani has been much accelerated. With the sanction of the Government of India, a concession has been granted to Mr. Gustadji Jamsetji of Mhow for the erection of a Hydraulic Cotton Press within the State.

Ali Rajpur.

20. The Rana continued to exercise administrative control of the Nanpur and Khatali Parganas, his magisterial powers being increased to those of a Magistrate of the 1st class. He shows interest in his work and keeps to his active habits. Rai Bahadur Ramkrishna Pant, who has been connected with the State, first as Sadr Amin and latterly as Superintendent, for the last 17 years, retired on the 1st January 1902. He has been succeeded by Rai Bahadur Waman Rao Bapuji, lately Superintendent of Jobat. In the retirement of Ramkrishna Pant after a service of 35 years the Agency suffers a great loss.

21. Relief measures were in operation last summer, and every effort was made by the State to enable the people to cultivate their fields when the rains burst. In addition to R3,000 in doles, which were distributed to workers, R15,745 were expended on bullocks and as *takavi* loans. Owing to the deficient rainfall and to plagues of rats and locusts, the *kharif* averaged 8 annas in the rupee only, while the *rabi* crop was a total failure. It was consequently necessary to again open relief works in January last. At the commencement of March numbers had risen to over 5,000, but have since rapidly decreased to less than half that number owing to the plentiful *mohwa* harvest.

22. The balance of over 2 lakhs with which the State commenced the famine year of 1899 having been, by the succession of bad seasons, gradually exhausted, application was made to Government for a loan of one lakh of rupees for famine and administrative purposes, which has been sanctioned in full.

Jobat.

23. This small State has again suffered severely. The rainfall was less than half the normal, and the final returns of the *kharif* harvest show a four-anna crop only. Relief works were re-opened in January, and at the end of March 1,912 persons or over 20 per cent. of the population were in receipt of relief. Owing to the extreme drought of the past three years the *mohwa* crop has also failed, and consequently the need of relief until the rains will continue.

24. Further loans amounting in all to R45,000 have been sanctioned by the Government of India, the total debts now standing at one lakh of rupees. The Rana continues his studies at the Daly College and is doing well. Rai Bahadur Waman Rao Bapuji, who has been Superintendent of the State for the past four years, took up his new appointment in Ali Rajpur at the end of February. He has been succeeded by Munshi Munfait Ali from the Agency Office.

25. With the sanction of the Government of India, a license to prospect for asbestos in the State was granted to Messrs. Kiddle Reeve & Co. in January last. The licensees have commenced operations, and up to the present some 14 tons of the mineral have been exported. It does not appear to be of a very valuable quality.

Mathwar.

26. Thakur Ranjit Singh died on 16th April 1901. He left no children, and, with the sanction of the Government of India and at the request of the Thakur's widows, has been succeeded by his second cousin, Thakur Bakht Singh

of Partabpura, Khandesh. The estate is heavily involved in debt, and is practically depopulated. Proposals for its reorganisation have been submitted to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

Multhan.

27. Kuar Bharat Singh, of Sailana, was selected by the Government of India to succeed to the vacant Thakurate of Multhan and was duly installed by the Political Agent in November last. As the young Thakur is only nine years old the estate remains under the superintendence of the Agency.

Kotideh.

28. Daulat Singh Bhumia of Kotideh died on 11th August 1901, and, with the sanction of the Government of India, was succeeded by his eldest son, Mohan Singh, a boy of 15 years of age. This small estate has also thus come under superintendence.

Other minor guaranteed estates.

29. All the minor estates have again suffered from the failure of the rains, and all are to a greater or less degree in financial difficulties. During the year the following, which are subordinate to the Dhar State, have been granted loans by that Darbar:—

	₹		₹
I. Thakur of Bakhtgarh (guaranteed)	8,000	IV. Bhumia of Bharudpura (guaranteed)	2,408
II. Thakur of Dotria (guaranteed)	2,500	V. Bhumia of Garhi (guaranteed)	1,850
III. Bhumia of Nimkhera „	10,000	TOTAL	24,758

Forest Administration.

30. The new scheme, under which the forests of Dhar, Barwani, and Ali Rajpur have been placed under the charge of Mr. St. Joseph, late Chief Forest Officer in Barwani, was brought into force on the 1st May 1901. The total area of forest land thus brought under protection amounts to approximately 1,500 square miles. In Dhar matters connected with the Department were found to be in a state of great confusion, and the year has been spent in reorganising the Department. Indiscriminate fellings have been stopped, and a revised schedule of rates for forest produce introduced. Owing to the scarcity prevailing over a large part of the State, these rates, however, have not been strictly enforced.

In Ali Rajpur the new arrangements have been introduced without difficulty and work extremely well; the receipts for the year exceeding the estimates by 33 per cent. Credit is due to Mr. St. Joseph on this account, and also to the late Superintendent, who used his whole influence with the people to ensure a favourable reception to the new rules.

In Barwani the work of the Department has continued regularly and satisfactorily, and the demarcation of the Forests is now practically complete. The revenue has been well maintained.

Statement showing the finances of the more important States for the year 1901-1902.

NAME OF STATE.	Opening balance.	RECEIPTS.			Total including opening balance.	EXPENDITURE.			Closing balance.	REMARKS.
		Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.		Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar . .	1,42,465	4,70,785	6,05,252*	10,76,037	12,18,502	8,18,638	3,55,103	11,73,741	44,761	*Includes loan of 3 lakhs from Bank of Bengal and R95,000 sale of Government Paper.
Jhabua . .	4,639	85,514	80,384†	1,65,898	1,70,537	94,631	1,06,207	2,00,838	30,301	Deficit to be paid out of the loan now sanctioned by Government. †Includes R50,000 loan from Government. Other loans have not yet been brought on to State accounts.
Ali Rajpur .	97,101	79,393	68,926‡	1,48,319	2,45,420	1,09,535	62,886	1,72,421	72,999	‡Includes loan of R50,000 from Government.
Barwani . .	3,69,491	2,03,549	2,40,899§	4,44,448	8,13,939	4,08,706	2,61,215‖	6,69,921	1,44,017	§Includes 1 lakh loan from Bank, R75,000 from Government. ‖Includes Promissory Notes for R1,67,000 transferred to Bank of Bengal.
Jobat . .	20,198	16,465	20,000¶	36,465	56,663	22,485	28,937	51,422	5,241	¶Loan from Government.

E. BARNES, *Captain*,
Political Agent in Bhopawar.

DATED SIRDARPUR;
The 25th April 1902.

CHAPTER V.

Report on the Malwa Agency for the year 1901-1902.

General.

1. The Honourable Mr. C. S. Bayley toured in the Agency in January and February 1902, and at Darbars held at Jaora, Ratlam, and Sailana presented Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medals to the Central Famine Officers of the Jaora and Ratlam States, and a Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal to His Highness Jaswant Singhji, Raja of Sailana.

2. Their Highnesses the Nawab of Jaora and the Raja of Ratlam, and Kunwar Bharat Singh of Amletha in Ratlam were given Cadetships in the New Imperial Cadet Corps; and joined at Meerut towards the end of January 1902. I have learnt with much pleasure that the Nawab of Jaora and the Raja of Ratlam have been appointed Under-officers.

3. His Highness Ram Singhji, the Raja of Sitamau, married in March 1902 the Bai Sahiba of Chota Udaipur in the Rewa Kantha Agency, Bombay.

4. The second son of His Highness the Raja of Sailana, Kunwar Bharat Singhji, was selected to succeed to the Guaranteed Estate of Multhan in the Bhopawar Agency.

5. The scheme for raising a suitable Memorial in commemoration of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was brought to the notice of the Ruling Chiefs and Thakurs in this Agency, and met with a ready response from all. Rupees 20,289 have been subscribed by the Chiefs, Thakurs and others; and I venture to think that, bearing in mind the indebtedness which has been caused by the recent famine, the sum subscribed is generous and testifies to the loyalty and devotion of the Malwa Chiefs. It will doubtless be remembered that this sum has been subscribed in the States of Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau and Sailana, among the Guaranteed Thakurs in the Agency, and by native gentlemen residing in these States only.

6. For some years the Sailana Darbar has been complaining against the arrangement made in 1887 between the Ratlam and Sailana States for the adjustment of the long-standing disagreement arising out of the old system of levying *sayer* duties in their territories. The Government of India in 1897 doubted the equity of the arrangement, and desired the Agent to the Governor-General to make further inquiry into the subject, if he agreed in this view. The question has received considerable attention since 1898, and has been frequently discussed with both Darbars. After considerable discussion the Ratlam Darbar agreed to exempt all Sailana goods from import and export duties (*sayer*) with effect from the 1st January 1901. Although this concession undoubtedly relieved the subjects of the Sailana State from the burden of paying double *sayer*, which they had been doing, it afforded no relief to the Sailana Darbar, who, under the arrangement made in 1887, had to pay to the Ratlam Darbar the equivalent of S. S. ₹18,000 annually. This was the sum which Sailana paid to Ratlam for its agreement to forego its rights to collect *sayer* within Sailana territory. It was, however, established that the amount actually derived by Sailana from *sayer* scarcely exceeded this sum: so Sailana obtained no pecuniary advantage, but was indeed a considerable loser over the arrangement. During 1901 the Chiefs of Ratlam and Sailana desired me on more than one occasion to arbitrate, and promised to accept my award. Eventually, after having ascertained their views, I was able to induce both Chiefs to accept what in my opinion is a fair and equitable arrangement. It was agreed that the arrangement of 1887 should be modified to the extent that the Ratlam Darbar shall exempt Sailana goods from all *sayer* and other dues leviable by the State and shall in future receive an annual cash payment of ₹6,000 from Sailana instead of S. S. ₹18,000. The case has been reported to the Government of India, who have lately sanctioned the arrangement.

7. The States of Jhallawar and Partabgarh agreed during the year to accept the Wylie Interstatal Rules for the extradition of offenders; and reciprocity in this matter has been arranged as between them and the Malwa States of Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau, and Sailana.

Season, Crops, and Health.

8. Unfortunately nearly the whole Agency suffered from another deficient rainfall. The rains began late and feebly: but towards the end of July good

rain fell and thereafter for three weeks there were frequent and good showers, and the prospects of a bumper *kharif* harvest seemed to be almost assured. About the 20th August, however, the rains unexpectedly withdrew, and but for a heavy shower or two in October, there was no more rain except in the Shahjahanpur District of Gwalior and the Tahsils of Tarana and Kayatha of Indore, which form the eastern and south-eastern part of this Agency. Owing to the early withdrawal of the rains, the agricultural situation looked alarming, and it was almost feared that the country was about to experience another famine. Fortunately, however, our fears proved to be exaggerated: excepting in the Nimach District of Gwalior, in parts of the Rampura District of Indore, in the Sanjut, Malhargarh and Barkhera Tahsils of Jaora, and in the hilly tracts of Ratlam and Sailana, the *kharif* harvest averaged a ten-anna crop. In these districts the yield averaged from a four to a six-anna crop: and would everywhere have been better but for the destruction caused by rats. Excluding the Gwalior District of Shahjahanpur, and the Indore Tahsils of Tarana and Kayatha, in all of which the rainfall was 25 inches and more, the rainfall in the rest of the Agency varied from 15 to 20 inches. Fortunately in most places the *kharif* harvest was fair: and there has been an ample supply of fodder: the country has therefore escaped from a famine. Owing, however, to the comparatively scanty rainfall and to its early withdrawal last year, the country has been too parched to admit of the normal cultivation of spring crops, while the water supply in the wells has been so low that not more than one-third to one-half of the usual opium crop has been grown.

9. At the end of September the attention of the Darbars in this Agency was drawn to the gloomy condition of the agricultural prospects. I have, however, already mentioned that the *kharif* harvest proved to be much better than was anticipated; and it has been found that by partial suspensions of the land revenue demand a very large majority of the agricultural classes has been able to support itself. There has been no necessity to open relief works on an extensive scale. Relief measures have been, however, organised as required: but they have been confined almost entirely in the smaller States to petty works, such as the cleaning and repairing of wells, and other small village works: no large work has been taken in hand. In Gwalior regular famine relief measures have not been organized, but employment is obtainable upon various irrigation works, the construction of which is under the management of the State's Public Works Department: these have afforded ample employment. All the latest reports show that the numbers seeking relief are far fewer than had been anticipated.

10. The State of Jaora has continued to be very ably administered by Khan Bahadur Yar Mohammad Khan, C.S.I. His Highness the Nawab of Jaora during a visit to Dholpur in April 1901 had a bad fall when out after pig. The results might have been most serious, as he fell on his head and for some days was laid up with concussion of the brain. Fortunately skilled medical attendance was at hand, and he was nursed with unremitting attention by his Guardian and Tutor, Captain Cameron. Some months' complete rest were, however, necessary, and this interfered with the prosecution of his studies. Captain Cameron relinquished charge of his duties as tutor and guardian on the 31st October 1901 on his appointment to the Adjutancy of the Imperial Cadet Corps. Jaora.

11. During the year His Highness the Nawab was betrothed to the daughter of Khan Bahadur Yar Mohammad Khan, C.S.I.

12. The Jaora Darbar have introduced rules in accordance with the suggestions made by Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, C.D., I.M.S., for the improvement of statistical records of mortality among the jail population. The jail is well managed. The medical requirements of the State receive the close attention of the Darbar; there is a good hospital at Jaora and outlying dispensaries at each Tahsil Head-quarters; the medical arrangements are supervised by the State Doctor, Doctor Hormusji Cowasji. In Jaora there is also a Zanana Hospital in charge of Mrs. Houghton.

13. Owing to another bad season, which precluded the realisation of more than ₹3,67,000 out of an estimated land revenue of ₹7,37,500, and to the necessity of providing some measure of relief, the Darbar was

compelled to ask for the postponement of the instalments of the loans already received by it and in order to meet the normal expenditure and the cost of relief measures, applied for a further loan of ₹4,25,000 which was granted by the Government of India to the extent of ₹3,10,000. This loan has enabled the Darbar to carry on, but it is anticipated that the Darbar will eventually require the whole of the sum of ₹4,25,000 originally asked for.

Ratlam.

14. Raja Sajjan Singhji continued to administer the State with the assistance of his Dewan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, C.I.E., till January 1902, when His Highness having been selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to join the Imperial Cadet Corps, had to leave the administration in the hands of his Dewan, subject to the supervision and orders of the Political Agent in Malwa.

15. His Highness the Raja was betrothed on the 8th of July 1901 to the second daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Kutch.

16. The Jagirdars of Bhati Barodia and Harsora died on the 6th of June 1901 and 11th November 1901, respectively. In the former case the succession of the deceased's brother has been recognized by His Highness the Raja: the question of succession in the latter case is under the consideration of the Darbar.

17. The estates of the three Thakurs of Basinera, Isurthuni and Palsa are still under the management of the Darbar, the amount of Tanka not yet having been paid to the Darbar: the management of the estate of the Jagirdar of Pipal Khuta, who is a minor, is also in the hands of the Darbar.

18. Owing to the insufficient rainfall last year the outturn of the *kharif* harvest was much below the average; and the consequence is that the Darbar has been unable to realize more than 50 per cent. of its land revenue. The failure of crops has been greatest in the hilly district of Bajna, where relief measures had to be organized at an early date. The cutting and selling of grass has provided ample employment.

19. The Darbar was granted during the year a further loan of ₹50,000 from the money placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India by His Highness Maharaja Sindhia. The Darbar had previously been granted a loan of ₹50,000 from the same source; and had also during the famine year been advanced a sum of ₹80,000 by His Highness the Raja from his privy purse. Owing to the serious loss of land revenue and to the necessity for providing some measure of relief, the Darbar has applied for a further loan of ₹2,00,000. This estimate seemed to be excessive, and a loan of ₹60,000 only has been sanctioned.

20. There was one case of opium smuggling and the offenders were convicted and sentenced. There was no case of counterfeiting the King's coin during the year.

The judicial administration of the State has been ably carried out under the direction of the Dewan.

There was no boundary dispute between Ratlam and any other neighbouring States.

21. No plague case was reported. Medical inspection at the Ratlam junction continues. The jail and hospital are under the supervision of Doctor Vorah, the State Doctor, and are well managed. The registration of vital statistics in the jail has been introduced as recommended by Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, C.B., I.M.S., Director-General of Statistics.

Sitamau.

22. The administration of the Sitamau State has been conducted by the Dewan, Pandit Balwant Rao Trimbak; although His Highness Raja Ram Singh has not yet been given full powers, he is fully consulted and evinces the greatest interest in all matters connected with the management of his State. Owing to the recent famine and subsequent bad years, the State is heavily embarrassed; but under the Dewan's careful management the administration is being conducted with every possible economy. The debt due to the Potadar at the commencement of the State's financial year was ₹99,300; and at the end of April 1902 had risen to ₹1,30,000. This, under the circumstances, has been unavoidable.

23. His Highness Ram Singh was married in March to the Bai Sahiba of Chota Udaipur.

24. A Telegraph Office was opened in April at Sitamau.

25. His Highness Jaswant Singh, Raja of Sailana, personally supervises and controls the administration of his State. In his Dewan Pandit Raj Kishan, His Highness has a capable and useful officer. The affairs of this State seem to be well managed; and it is His Highness's misfortune that owing to the famine and subsequent adverse seasons his capacity for improving his financial position has been so severely crippled. The scanty rainfall affected the *kharif* harvest seriously and precluded all hope of a normal *rabi* crop. Extensive destruction to the crops was caused by rats. The *kharif* harvest in the hilly tracts was almost an entire failure, and the average outturn did not exceed an eight to ten-anna crop. The *rabi* crop has been even worse. The Darbar therefore was not only unable to realise the collection of its land revenue, but also to provide relief to its subjects. These circumstances compelled the Darbar to apply for further assistance from the Government of India, and a loan of ₹20,000 has been granted. Sanction has also been accorded to the postponement of the payment of the instalment towards the payment of the loan granted to the Darbar from the funds placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, and also to the postponement of the payment of the tribute of ₹23,000. Sailana.

The jagir of Semlia was still under attachment. Intimation has been, however, recently received that a reconciliation has been effected, and that the Jagir has been restored to His Highness's brother, Thakur Chhatar Singh.

26. The Estate of Piploda continues to be administered by Thakur Kesri Singhji to the satisfaction of the Political Agent. Piploda.

One of the Thakur's sisters was married to the Thakur of Bagli.

There was no boundary dispute between Piploda and any of the adjoining States.

Owing to the partial failure of the *kharif* crop and to the bad spring crop, the Thakur of Piploda was unable to realise his land revenue, and was compelled to apply for a further loan to enable him to meet his normal and abnormal expenditure. A loan of ₹33,000 has been sanctioned, while the postponement of the payment of the instalment towards the previous famine loan has been approved.

27. The late Thakur's wife was *enceinte* when the Thakur died. She gave birth to a still-born posthumous child. Fath Singh, second son of Amar Singh, cousin of the late Thakur, has been recommended to succeed to the holding. The Estate is meanwhile managed by the Kamdar under the supervision of the Agency. Jawasia.

28. The Government of India sanctioned the succession of Nagji, cousin of the late Thakur of Bichrod, to the guaranteed holding of Bichrod. Bichrod.

29. Unkar Singh, son of the late Thakur Zalim Singh, of Naugawan, has been recognised by the Government of India as successor to his father. Naugawan.

30. Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, of Khojankhera, died on the 6th April 1901, and the Government of India sanctioned the succession of Man Singh, the late Thakur's legitimate son, to the holding. Khojankhera.

31. Chhatar Sal, the eldest son of the late Thakur of Ambao in the Malhargarh District of Jaora, succeeded to the holding and the succession received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Ambao.

32. The import of grain was not so extensive as in the previous year. The opium crop has been slightly damaged by rats, and was far below the normal crop owing to the want of water. Trade.

33. The Political Agent tried ten cases in his Court. Judicial.

There were three appeals from the decision of the Civil Judge, Nimach. Civil.

There were two appeals against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach. Criminal.

Three Session trials were held by the Political Agent during the year.

34. The Police arrangements in all the States under the Agency are satisfactory. Police

35. The following cases of dakaiti were reported :— Dakaiti.

Gwalior	34	Sailana	18
Indore	33	Piploda	1
Jaora	12	Pirawa (Tonk)	3
Ratlam	23	Dewas (S.B.)	3
Sitamau	7	Dewas (J.B.)	3

The strength of the Sub-Agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department is the same as it was during the year previous to this report, *viz.*, one Inspector and two Najibs.

Education.

36. The Barr High School at Jaora is now being well attended. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General congratulated the management upon the increase in the number of scholars and laid stress on the importance of elementary education being given to the agricultural classes.

The Ratlam College attracts a number of pupils, and it is believed to be a really good school. It certainly seems to be popular, and its pupils always show well in the annual examinations. The successful working and popularity of the college is due to the Principal, Mr. Vakil.

There is a small school at Sitamau in the management of which His Highness Raja Ram Singh takes great interest. The Jagirdars are being encouraged by him to send their sons to the school; and the Chief personally supervises the education and training of those who attend.

W. M. CUBITT,

Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1901-1902.

Rainfall and crops.

1. The monsoon commenced late and ceased early in the year under report. The rainfall was, however, well distributed and timely, and was above the average at all the rain recording-stations in Baghelkhand, except Sutna, Bardi, and Nagod. (*Vide* page 40.) Little or no rain fell during the cold season of 1901-1902. The outturn of crops was normal except in the south-eastern parts of Rewa and in the hilly tracts of Nagod and Jaso where it was below the normal. Damage was caused to rice by insufficient rain and to gram and peas by frost. The outturn of linseed was also below the average. There has been an almost total failure of *harra* and *mohwa* crops in the hilly parts of Nagod and Jaso, but in Rewa the *mohwa* crop is promising well.

Public health.

2. The public health was good throughout the year. Although plague was prevalent in the neighbouring districts of Allahabad and Mirzapur, it did not penetrate into Baghelkhand. Precautions have been taken for the examination of travellers from plague-infected areas, alighting at the Sutna, Unchehra, and Maihar stations on the East Indian Railway. Five inspection posts have also been established for the examination of persons coming by road into Rewa territory from the districts of Allahabad and Mirzapur.

Rewa.

3. The administration continues to be satisfactorily conducted. His Highness the Maharaja visited Dumraon in October 1901 and remained at Rewa and Govindgarh for the rest of the year. In September 1901 His Highness paid a flying visit to Sutna to meet the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, C.I.E., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who spent a few days at Sutna on his way to and from Panna.

The profits from the Umaria Colliery during the year amounted to R1,95,437-11-4. Trial borings have been put down at Birsingpur Pali (about 20 miles south-east of Umaria on the Bengal Nagpur Railway) the coal of which place is reported to be superior to that of Umaria.

A son was born to His Highness the Maharaja on 24th November 1901, but to the great regret of all, the infant Maharaj Kumar died on 9th April 1902.

The services of Mr. A. W. Blunt, a Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, were lent to the Rewa Darbar for six months from the end of October 1901 in order to inspect and report on the State forests. Mr. Blunt has made many useful suggestions and recommendations in connection with the Forest Administration of Rewa, and an application has been made for the extension of his deputation for another year.

Nagod.

4. Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal, Diwan of Nagod, continues to conduct the administration of the State in the most satisfactory manner. The Raja still lives at Benares and has not visited Nagod or Sutna during the year. Lal Hanuman Singh, one of his counsellors, died on 26th August 1901.

The loan of R35,000 mentioned in the previous year's report has been paid back in full, with interest, to the Gwalior Darbar.

Survey operations are nearly over and assessment work has been completed in 125 villages. One hundred and thirty-nine villages now remain to be assessed. Munshi Parmanand, Assistant Diwan, who is in charge of settlement operations, has worked zealously and well.

The Thakur of Piprokhar, one of the "Gadiband Obaridars" of Nagod, died on 17th February 1902.

Sohawal.

5. The title of Raja as a personal distinction was conferred by the Government of India on Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, the present Chief of Sohawal, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday.

The loan of R25,000, sanctioned by the Government of India and mentioned in the previous year's report, was not utilised by the Chief who has, however, cleared off some of the old debts of the State from savings and has arranged for the settlement of others by yearly instalments. The Chief is making a genuine effort to free his State from debt.

Baraundha. 6. The project for damming the Paisuni river mentioned in last year's report fell through, because, while the Raja was making up his mind to accept the Company's conditions, the price of calcium carbide, which the Company intended to manufacture, declined, and their offer was withdrawn. The Raja continues to have difficulties with refractory subjects and Jagirdars.

Jaso. 7. The Jagirdar still lives at Richul and does not interfere in any way with the affairs of the Jagir, which are excellently managed by the Diwan of Nagod, Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal.

A new dispensary was opened at Jaso on 1st July 1901.

Kunwar Girwar Singh, son of the Jagirdar, continues to attend the Daly College at Indore.

Chaubo Jagirs. 8. There have recently been signs that improved Police arrangements are badly needed in Paldeo and Taraon.

The connection of the Jagirdar of Bhaisaunda with the cattle stealing proceedings of the Kanjars residing in the Jagir has formed the subject of special reports.

The Jagirdar of Kamta Rajaula continues to show by continual requests for help from the Agency in petty matters that he is not strong enough to administer even his diminutive jagir.

Trade. 9. The export of linseed and *harra* is below normal, the supply of these articles being unequal to the demand.

Revenue and Finances. Rewa. 10. From a financial point of view the year has been very prosperous, the receipts being the largest on record. The total receipts during the year amounted to R25,09,179-12-10¾ against an estimate of R22,68,978-0-0. The increase is chiefly under heads "Customs" and "Colliery".

The expenditure amounted to R23,52,805-7-3½ against an estimate of R22,85,339-0-0, the increase being due chiefly to expenses connected with the birth of the Maharaj Kumar.

The year closed with a balance of R9,67,991-3-0. The opening balance on the 1st April 1901 was R8,11,616-14-0.

Nagod. 11. There was an opening balance of R59,285, and the total receipts amounted to R1,91,775 against an estimate of R1,66,360. The total expenditure was R1,61,409 against an estimate of R1,92,000. The year closed with a balance of R89,651. R50,935 were paid in liquidation of old and new debts. Almost all the claims for debts and arrears of pay during the time of the present Raja have now been settled.

Jaso. 12. The year commenced with a balance of R5,171, and the actual receipts and expenditure being R23,002 and R22,889, respectively, the closing balance was R5,284; R8,841 were devoted to the settlement of old debts.

Judicial. 13. Nineteen persons concerned in 11 cases were tried by the Political Agent.

Rewa. 14. The Rewa Darbar report shows that 1,717 criminal cases involving 3,258 persons were tried during the year. The Darbar have remarked that the increase in the number of cases as compared with that for the previous year does not indicate any tendency towards lawlessness, being confined to petty offences, while serious crime has decreased.

Three thousand five hundred and seventy original suits and 279 appeals were disposed of by the Civil Courts.

Six thousand four hundred and ninety-nine original revenue cases and 76 appeals were decided during the year.

The Rewa Jail has been frequently visited by the Political Agent and has always been found in a satisfactory condition, but it is to be regretted that some persons arrested for complicity in dakaitis on the Chang Bhakhar border in August 1900 are still awaiting trial. This has been mentioned in a separate report. Twenty-four persons died in the jail (20 from diarrhœa).

Nagod. 15. The statement received from the Nagod State shows that 258 criminal cases in which 396 persons were concerned, were disposed of during the year. Five hundred and thirty-three civil and 1,422 revenue cases were also decided.

The Jail is maintained in good order, and has been considerably improved by the construction of iron gates and new quarters for the jail guard and a printing room. Further improvements are to be carried out during the coming year.

16. During the past year there has only been one case of dakaiti in this Agency, *viz.*, on the borders of the Taraon Jagir and the Banda District. Some Doms of the Allahabad District who were supposed to have committed the above-mentioned offence were arrested at Rai Bareli in Oudh by the Sub-Inspector of Central India Agency Police, to whom they confessed their crime, but as they retracted their confessions before the Political Agent and as for a variety of reasons (of which the inferior police administration of the Taraon Jagir was one) no satisfactory evidence against them could be obtained, they were discharged. **Dakaiti and crime.**

17. Out of 44 boys and 49 girls born in the proclaimed villages during the year, 32 boys and 33 girls were alive on 31st March 1902. Since 1895 when the villages were first proclaimed the number of girls has risen from 58 to 223. **Suppression of female infanticide in Rewa.**

18. Statements received from Native States show that 3,434 boys and girls were educated at a total cost of R31,048 which gives an annual average of R9-0-8 per head.

The Head Master of the Rewa High School again examined the schools at Nagod and submitted a fairly satisfactory report. The Sirdar school at Nagod continues to show good results. The son of the Jagirdar of Paldeo has recently joined the school.

19. Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Assistant Superintendent, Central India Agency Police, visited Sutna in February 1902. **Police.**

Yakub Ali, Sub-Inspector, has done some very good work during the year under report, specially in the minor States and Jagirs.

20. Of the two boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year, one (Rewa *versus* Sohawal) has been decided by the Political Agent. The other remains undecided. **Boundaries.**

21. No difficulty has been experienced in this Agency in the working of the rules for the extradition of criminals between States in Central India. Four persons from Jaso and one from Nagod were surrendered direct to the Ajaigarh State in Bundelkhand. **Miscellaneous.**

22. The usual plague precautions were taken at the Chitrakot fairs.

23. The temporary stables of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa at Govindgarh caught fire in March 1902, resulting in the loss of lives of several horses and the destruction of some valuable carriages. The damage is estimated at from forty to fifty thousand rupees.

Two cases of fire, involving the loss of two lives and the destruction of property to the value of R200, are reported by the Baraundha Darbar.

24. The Panna Commission sat for four weeks at Sutna, during December 1901 and January 1902. Accommodation was provided by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa in his Sutna Kothi for the sittings of the Commission and for the ex-Maharaja of Panna at Mukhtiarganj. The Commissioners and other British officers connected with the trial were distributed among such buildings as were available in the Agency compound and in tents.

25. In December 1901 a large camp was held by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa at Govindgarh for the entertainment of European guests in celebration of the birth of His Highness's son.

S. F. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

CAMP, *viâ* SUTNA, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY;
The 3rd May 1902.

CHAPTER VII.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1901-1902.

General. The early cessation of the rainfall in September caused slight damage to some of the *kharif* crops, but the outturn on the whole has been an average one. The *rabi* crop also suffered on account of the deficiency of rainfall in January 1902. The yield is reported, however, to be average.

2. During the past year the Darbars were addressed in respect of the introduction of general rules in regard to the opium traffic, with a view both to improve their own revenues, and to exercise a more careful supervision over the carriage and vend of the drug. The Darbars have as a whole assented to the introduction of such rules. Final proposals in the matter were under consideration at the close of the year, and the early introduction by all States of specific rules on the subject is now anticipated.

3. Owing to the necessity for the Political Agent giving his undivided attention for a time to States under Agency management or supervision, the Government of India, in order to relieve him of his general duties, appointed Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., temporarily as Political Agent—Captain Beville being placed on special duty.

1. Orchha. 4. The Darbar continued during the past year its policy in respect of the famine protective works, a matter to which the State is paying close attention.

2. Datia. 5. Raja Bahadur Govind Singh, the only son of the Chief, was married on the 11th of March 1902.

3. Samthar. 6. A daughter was born to His Highness the Maharaja in April 1901.

4. Panna. 7. The wife of the Chief died on 21st April 1901.

8. In September the administration of Panna was placed temporarily in the charge of the Political Agent, pending an enquiry into the alleged death by poison of the Rao Raja Khuman Singh, brother of the late Maharaja and uncle of the present Chief. The matter had not been finally disposed of at the close of the year.

9. In addition to Panna the Political Agent continued to supervise the administration of Bijawar, Baoni, Sarila, Garauli, Dhurwai and Jigni. Considerable improvement was effected in the finances of the majority of these States in the past year. A cadastral survey was completed in Sarila and was in progress in Baoni and Bijawar. It is satisfactory to note that the efforts of the mother of the young Jagirdar of Garauli have admitted of the final payment of all public debts in the State, though it was not anticipated that this would be effected for some years to come. In recognition of her efforts in this matter and of the manner in which the administration has been carried on, the lady was granted the personal title of Rani in November last. The only son of the young Jagirdar of Garauli died on the 24th of September 1901.

10. A son was born to the Nawab of Baoni on the 4th February 1902. His Highness is, however, to be condoled with on the loss of his wife who died on the 27th of February 1902. Hadi Hasan Khan, uncle of the Nawab, died at Cawnpore on 5th February 1902.

11. The young Jagirdar of Jigni was entrusted in the year under report with powers of administration over his small State, subject, however, to certain temporary restrictions.

12. The eldest son of the Jagirdar of Dhurwai died at Benares on 5th November 1901. A son was born to the Jagirdar on the 18th of August 1901.

Political Pensioners. 13. Kunwar Debi Gir who was in receipt of a monthly pension of R400 died on the 15th of April 1901. The pension enjoyed by him lapsed to Government at his death. A life pension of R50 per mensem was, however, sanctioned for Musammat Man Kunwar, one of the ladies of the household of Sidh Gir, grandfather of Debi Gir.

14. The rules regarding reciprocity in interstatal extradition of criminals have worked satisfactorily.

F. G. BEVILLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Statement showing the Finances of the States under management.

States.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.			Remarks.
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Bijawar . . .	2,16,359	4	5	1,90,718	2	1	+25,641	2	4	
Baoni . . .	1,19,193	12	11	1,15,696	2	10	+3,497	10	1	
Sarila . . .	61,963	6	4	46,003	9	4	+15,959	13	0	
Garauli . . .	28,512	4	6	27,765	12	6	+746	8	0	
Dhurwai . . .	11,949	7	8	9,165	13	4	+2,783	10	4	
Jigni . . .	18,142	0	0	17,436	6	9	+705	9	3	

CHAPTER VIII.

Dewas State (Senior Branch).

The rainfall was late and deficient, and famine was only averted by the sufficiency of the *jowar* crops. The area of the *rabi* was considerably narrowed and what crops were sown were damaged by rats, which in many cases completely destroyed the rising cotton, wheat, and gram. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia generously consented to suspend until 1910 A.D. instalments in repayment of the loan of two lakhs made to the State during the famine of 1899-1900. The Government of India was pleased also to exempt the State from the payment of *nazarana* on account of the succession of the present Chief, Tukoji Rao Puar, to the *gadi* in the place of his adoptive father and natural uncle the late Chief Krishnaji Rao Puar, who died in October 1899.

2. His Highness the Raja is making satisfactory progress with his studies at the Daly College.

Dewas State (Junior Branch).

3. The agricultural conditions in this State were similar to those in the Senior Branch. Liberal aid in seed-grain and food-grain and *Takavi* advances had to be given to the cultivators, besides advances by Sahukars under security bonds from the Darbar.

C. J. WINDHAM, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

INDORE;
The 14th November 1902.

PART III.

CHAPTER IX.

Report on the Public Works, carried out in Central India, during the year 1901-1902.

The actual realisations, as far as is known, amount to R14,533 during 1901-1902.

2. The following table exhibits expenditure from Imperial Funds :—

Head.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	R	R	
Civil Buildings	39,000	63,642	
Communications	1,41,500	1,07,001	
Establishment	1,04,700	95,683	
Tools and Plant	8,800	8,251	
Suspense	...	2,614	
Total	2,88,000	2,77,191	

In addition outlay was incurred as follows :—

	R
Military Works	19,362
Contributional	8,414
Local Funds	27,205
Civil Department (Dâk Bungalow furniture and establishment)	2,769
Total	57,750

3. The more important works completed during the year are enumerated below :—

(*a*) The water-supply scheme at Sirdarpur, commenced in October 1900, was completed at a cost of R20,171 apportioned as below :—

	R
Imperial share	10,549
Local Fund	9,622

(*b*) The new Agency Surgeon's Bungalow at Nowgong, a Local Fund building purchased by the Public Works Department for R3,500, was altered and added to at a cost of R7,397.

(*c*) The construction of three additional wards in the Central India Agency Jail at Indore was completed.

	R
Expenditure during the year	3,095
Total cost	16,588

4. The following original works were commenced at the Indore Station from funds reappropriated from Repairs, communication :—

Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during 1901-02.
	₹	₹
Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow . . .	9,256	4,113
Reconstructing vernacular office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.	9,175	5,428
Additions and alterations to the English Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.	10,441	4,096
Remodelling the roof of First Assistant's Bungalow . . .	3,225	1,542

5. Four new roads were under construction, *viz.*:—

Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during 1901-02.	Expenditure from commencement.
	₹	₹	₹
Piploda-Pooniakheri road	22,973	2,029	2,029
Bamora-Kurwai road	30,623	1,453	17,886
Mandsdur-Sitamau road	25,154	5,532	14,801
Jhabua-Meghnagar road	72,525	3,194	61,355

The charges for the first three works are borne by the opium cess and for the last work by the Abkari collections.

6. Flood discharges of rivers in Central India were measured during the monsoon in connection with the investigation of possibilities of Protective Irrigation Works in several Native States.

7. The following table shows the disposition of the Engineer Establishment :—

Name.	Charge.	Period of Tenure.		Remarks.
		From	To	
G. G. White, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer.	Rajputana and Central India.	2nd April 1901	31st March 1902	Transferred from Central Provinces.
H. T Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Indore.	1st April 1901	Ditto.	...
L. A. Light, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Nagod.	1st April 1901	21st July 1901.	Privilege leave for one month.
	Ditto.	22nd August 1901	31st March 1902.	
G. L. Thomson, Assistant Engineer	Ditto.	22nd July 1901	21st August 1901.	Transferred to Rajputana.

8. The length of roads in Central India is given in the subjoined statement :—

Division or Native States.	By whom maintained.	Length of roads in miles.			Remarks.
		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	
Indore	Imperial Fund.	503⅝	...	503⅝	
Nagod . . .	Ditto.	284½	...	284½	
Indore	Ditto.	11½	...	11½	In charge of Gwalior for supervision.
Gwalior . . .	Darbar.	887⅝	461⅛	1,348¾	
Bhopal	Ditto.	151½	...	151½	
Rewa	Ditto.	137¾	58	269¼	

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

The quantity of opium exported and of pass duty realized during the year shows a great falling off as compared with the figures for 1900-1901, thus—

		1900-01.	1901-02.
Number of Chests.	Imperial . . .	26,007	17,586½
	Provincial . . .	1,116	456½
Duty realised.	Imperial	₹1,30,03,500	87,93,250
	Provincial . . .	₹7,81,200	3,19,550

Eighty-four and a half chests of Provincial opium were passed free of duty as against 99 in the previous year.

The decrease in exports to China was due to—

I—The reduction of stocks owing to bad seasons in Malwa.

II—The disturbances in China.

The decrease in Provincial exports was due to the fact that no opium is now exported to Madras from Malwa, the Local Government having made arrangements to purchase their opium from the Government warehouse at Bombay.

The duty of ₹500 a chest on exports to China and of ₹700 on provincial exports remained unchanged.

2. The stock in hand is estimated at about 14,000 chests of old and 21,000 chests of new opium. The outturn of the season 1901-1902 is estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 chests. Stocks and Outturn.

The Statements I to IV at pages 41-42 show the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa, and the revenue collections. Returns.

All the sub-opium agencies in Malwa were inspected by the Deputy Opium Agent.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

Number of suits. During the year under report 2,039 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 1,816 in the previous year. Of these 1,533 were Small Causes Court suits. At the close of the year there were 200 suits pending against 248 in the previous year.

Value of suits. The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1901-1902 amounted to Rs. 3,46,949-14-8 or Rs. 2,07,370-14-6 more than the total value of the suits disposed of during the year 1900-1901.

Decrees executed. Decrees numbering 1862, and valued at Rs. 2,22,938-12-5 were executed during the year under report against 1,557 decrees valued at Rs. 1,93,035-14-9 executed during the previous year.

Duration of regular suits. The average duration of regular suits was 129·11 against 44·54 days in the year 1900-1901.

Duration of Small Causes Court suits. The average time taken to dispose of Small Causes Court suits was 55·63 against 25·34 days in the previous year.

Cost of regular suits. The average cost of regular suits has increased from Rs. 10-7-10 to Rs. 129-4-6 and of execution of decrees has increased from Rs. 1-2-8 to Rs. 1-13-5.

Cost of Small Causes Court suits. The average cost of Small Causes Court suits has decreased from Rs. 5-4-9 in 1900-1901 to Rs. 5-0-10 in the present year.

The average time taken during 1901-1902 in executing decrees is 48·38 days against 25·84 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

Number of cases. The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year 1901-1902 was 1,184 against 2,653 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these 492 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 796 in the previous year.

Duration of cases. The average duration of cases has increased from 7·1 days in the previous year to 15·4 days in the year under report.

In all 1,656 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1901-1902, leaving 42 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

III.—Jail.

Buildings. The usual annual repairs to the buildings have been executed by the Public Works Department. They are all in good order. A new well near the Barkandazes' quarters and four new latrines on the separation system have been constructed.

Conduct of jail officials. The conduct of the jail officials has been satisfactory.

Health of prisoners. The general health of prisoners has been good. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital as in-door patients was 655, of whom 7 died.

Food. Food of good quality has been supplied.

Clothing. Sufficient and suitable clothing has been supplied to the prisoners.

Employment of prisoners. With the exception of the life-convicts and those sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, almost all the prisoners are sent out to work in gardens. On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been good, and they behaved fairly well.

Escapes. On the 4th October 1901 two prisoners named Rumalia and Sukhmalia escaped while working near the cemetery.

On the 26th March 1902 one prisoner named Bija escaped while working near the river garden. All three are still at large.

Manufactures. The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was Rs. 2,149-1-2.

Expenditure. The entire expenditure under all heads has not exceeded the Budget allotment.

No vegetables were obtained from the jail garden during the year. There is no well in the garden. The question of sinking a new well in the garden is under consideration. State of Jail gardens.

The discipline has been well maintained by the Jailor, and there is no fault to find with the general order and cleanliness of the jail. General observations.

IV.—Registration.

Four hundred and twenty-four documents were registered during the year, and the amount of fees recovered was Rs. 1,661-12-6 against Rs. 1,546-12-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

I.—Arts Colleges.

There are in Central India four Arts Colleges. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, the Victoria College at Gwalior, and the Madhava College at Ujjain. No information is available regarding the number of students attending those colleges, or the results of the University Examinations.

II.—Schools.

The High Schools in Central India are:—Lashkar, Ujjain, four schools at Indore (the Residency School and the Canadian Mission School in Residency limits, and the Indore English Madrasa and Military School in the City), two schools at Mhow (the Zoroastrian School and the Canadian Mission School), Sehore, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhar, Dewas, Rewa, Sutna, Tikamgarh, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Nowgong, Dattia, Panna and Barwani. There are schools of the class known in British India as Anglo-Vernacular schools at Goona, Sailana, Shajapur, Gohad, three schools at Nimach (Cantonment School, Canadian Mission School and City School), two schools at Agar (Agency and State Schools), Mandsaur, Bhind, Mungaoli, Bhilsa, Joura (Alapur), Bhandair, Morar, Bajrangarh, Sarangpur and Sirdarpur.

At the Central India Schools Examinations held in January 1902, 238 boys appeared, of whom 150 passed.

III.—Daly College.

The students who attended the Daly College during the year are: the Rajas of Dhar, Dewas (Senior), and Narsingarh; the Ranas of Barwani and Jobat; the Thakurs of Dotria and Tori; the Rao of Bhatkheri; the Bhumia of Nimkhera; and also Bapu Ram Singh of Narsingarh; Dada Ram Chandra Rao Ghatgay of Dewas; Shrimant Ram Rao of Dewas; Shrimant Laxman Rao of Dewas; Shrimant Seturam Pawar of Dhar; Shrimant Malhar Rao of Dhar; Bapu Bharat Singh of Barwani; Shrimant Sadashive Rao (Khase Saheb) of Dewas; Shrimant Ganpat Rao Kibe; Bapu Raghunath Singh and Bapu Chain Singh of Panchair; Bapu Daulat Singh of Nimkhera; Bapu Parbat Singh and Bapu Govardhan Singh of Kod; and Bapu Girwar Singh of Jaso.

R. H. GUNION.

CHAPTER XIII.

POST OFFICE.

Postal Development.

1. The experimental post offices at Nisarpur and Chikalda (Holkar), Bhabra and Nanpur (Alirajpur) and Ranapur (Jhabua) having proved self-supporting were made permanent. The Dhar State having adopted postal unity, 17 new Branch offices were opened, and the Branch offices at Dharampuri, Barwani and Kuksi were raised to the status of sub-offices owing to administrative convenience. There were 4 Head, 22 Sub and 86 Branch offices on the 31st March 1902, as against 4 Head, 19 Sub and 67 Branch offices on 31st March 1901, showing an increase of 22 Post Offices. The following experimental offices were open at the close of the year, *viz.*— **Extensions in Central India.**

Nawabganj (Jaora) | Meghnagar (Jhabua)
Talwara (Barwani).

2. Two new letter boxes were opened and three closed during the year, and there were 51 letter boxes existing on 31st March 1902 as against 52 in the previous year. **Letter boxes.**

3. During the year under review 42 miles of railway line and 288 miles of runners' line were opened, the former owing to the opening of the connection between Meghnagar and Dohad, and the latter owing to the opening of Post Offices in connection with Dhar postal unity. **Mail lines.**

4. On the 1st April 1901 with the consent of the Darbar, Postal Unity was introduced in the State of Dhar. Seventeen new post offices and 288 miles of runners' lines were permanently opened. The State abolished their indigenous dâk system and postage stamps. **Postal unity.**

5. The following is the enumeration of articles that were sent out for delivery by post offices in this circle; and of money orders issued and paid :— **Enumeration of articles delivered.**

Letter mail articles	2,790,358
Parcel mail articles	24,793
Number of money orders issued	4,417
Amount of money orders issued	₹20,42,341 13 2
Number of money orders paid	39,075
Amount of money orders paid	₹13,04,310 14 8

6. The following table shows the number of insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted at post offices in the Central India portion of this circle :— **Insured and V. P. articles and Ordinary parcels posted.**

Insured articles	4,107
Value of insured articles	₹10,12,363 9 7
Value-payable articles	3,042
Amount specified for recovery	₹49,444 10 0
Ordinary parcels registered	9,881
Ordinary parcels unregistered	1,645

7. No cases of highway robbery of mails occurred in Central India during the year under review. **Highway robberies.**

8. The number of offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra remained unchanged from the previous year. No post offices in Central India received indents for salt. **Salt Revenue.**

9. The sale of quinine at post offices in Central India Agency during the year under review, and for the preceding year, is shown comparatively in the following statement :— **Quinine.**

1900-1901	23,403 five-grain powders.
1901-1902	28,314 ditto.

The powders sold during the past year represent 20 lbs. of the drug valued at R411-8-3 as against nearly 17 lbs. of the drug valued at R365-10-9 in the previous year. The sales by village postmen numbered 259 powders.

The price of quinine was reduced from 3 to 2 pies per five-grain powder, with effect from 1st January 1902.

Postal Telegraph.

10. The telegraph was 'permanently extended to the two following post offices in Central India during the year, *viz.*, Barwani and Sitamau. Thus there were 17 permanent combined offices existing in Central India at the close of the year as against 15 on the 31st March 1901. The 17 permanent combined offices received 36,670 and sent 31,894 messages, yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R24,210-3-0.

The number of receiving post offices in the Central India portion of this circle, at which telegrams were booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire, was 43. These offices booked 1,342 messages representing a revenue of R1,104-5-0.

Tours of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

11. A camp post office, which was opened on 30th November 1901, accompanied the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, during his winter tour. It was closed on 18th February 1902.

Temporary Post Office.

12. A temporary post office was opened for the Military manœuvre camp at Killod under the Mhow head office from 3rd January to 15th February 1902.

Theft by postal servants.

13. There have been no cases of theft by postal servants during the year.

Frauds in connection with postage stamps.

14. During the year under review there were two cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps in the Central India portion of this circle.

Burglaries.

15. There was one case of burglary during the year under review.

Miscellaneous.

16. With a view to minimise the risk that is incurred in sending remittances from one post office to another, negociations have been entered into during the year with the Dhar State to introduce a system whereby Imperial Post Offices in the Dhar State may be financed through the State Tehsils. Adjustment of transaction being made between Post Office and State treasury at the capital.

Concluding remarks.

17. As in past years, I have the pleasure to record that the relations of the Department with the various Darbars continued of the same cordial character.

18. In compliance with your letter No. 12207, dated 14th November 1901, I have, in this review, dealt with different branches of the postal system so far as they concern the Central India portion of the administration in contradistinction to the long-standing practice of furnishing you with the general review of the whole circle. I have compared the figures for the current year with those of the preceding year wherever it is possible to eliminate the figures of postal transactions of Central India which have hitherto been compiled in a consolidated form. In future years there will be no such difficulty in drawing up a comparative report.

W. J. VAN SOMEREN, C.I.E.,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Rajputana.

CHAPTER XIV.

TELEGRAPH.

STATISTICS OF TELEGRAPH LINES AND OFFICES IN THE RAJPUTANA DIVISION OF TELEGRAPHS FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

Lines.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRE (INCLUDING CABLES).			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
1,324·97	18·68	.....	1,343·65	4,157·35	651·68	.....	4,809·03

·09 miles of line increased in Central Provinces Division.
18·59 " " Rajputana Division.
18·68

234·87 miles of wire increased in Central Provinces Division.
416·81 " " Rajputana Division.
651·68

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							R a. p.
Government Offices .	35	2	.....	37	125,578	5,656	1,15,741 0 0
Railway and Canal Offices . . .	110	.....	.....	110			
Offices not open for paid telegrams .	3	.....	.....	3			
TOTAL .	148	2	.....	150			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.	CLOSED.
Government Offices.	
Barwani.	*Nil.*
Sitamau.	

H. C. A. GOODALL,
Superintendent, Rajputana Division of Telegraphs.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY.

During the year ending on 31st March 1902, Lieutenant H. Stewart, I.S.C., who was appointed on the 1st November 1900, continued to do the work of Special Boundary officer in Malwa till the 1st July 1901 when he was appointed Famine Assistant to the Political Agent in Bhopawar. He settled one case in Malwa by mutual agreement.

2. The Political Agent in Baghelkhand settled one case in February 1902.

3. The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year and those which are still pending.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1901.	Number of cases instituted during the year 1901-1902.	Number of cases settled during the year 1901-1902.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1902.
Gwalior	...	1	...	1
Bhopal	1	2	...	3
Bundelkhand	1	...	...	1
Baghelkhand	2	...	1	1
Bhopawar	3	2	1	4
Malwa	1	...	1	...
TOTAL .	8	5	3	10

DURGA SAHAI, *Native*
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General
in Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY,
INDORE;
The 7th October 1902.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLICE

Central India Agency Police.

1. The strength of the Central India Agency Police on the 31st December 1901 was 499 men : these were distributed in the following grades :—

Inspectors, 1st grade	1
,, 2nd ,,	2
,, 3rd ,,	1
Sub-Inspectors, 1st grade	*Nil.*
,, 2nd ,,	1
,, 3rd ,,	3
Head Constables, 1st grade	1
,, 2nd ,,	2
,, 3rd ,,	2
,, 4th ,,	11
,, 5th ,,	15
Constables, 1st grade	40
,, 2nd ,,	146
,, 3rd ,,	270
Mounted Constables	4
TOTAL	499

This strength was in excess of the strength sanctioned by the Government of India by 29 men, but is less than the excess on the 31st December 1900 by 28 men. The cost of maintaining the above establishment was however well within the amount allotted for the purpose. The Comptroller, India Treasuries, having pointed out that the numerical excess should be duly sanctioned, an application was submitted to the Inspector-General, Central India Agency Police, that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained to the entertainment of the excess number.

The appointments of Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, and Head Constable, 1st grade, were held during the first few months of the year by the Bhumias of Jamnia and Rajgarh, respectively. These men did no executive police work, but drew the pay attached to the posts as political allowances. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Local Government, these men were struck off from the strength of the Central India Agency Police, and the amount paid to them, *viz.*, R110 monthly, was transferred from the Police Budget to the Budget of the Political Agent in Bhopawar.

During the year ending on the 31st December 1901, 33 men were dismissed the service as being unfit for police duties, either on account of old age, carelessness or negligent conduct. Fourteen men of the old Sutna and Bhumia Police hitherto paid from Imperial revenue were transferred to the pension establishment. Forty-one men resigned the service, but 10 of these men asked to be enrolled, and 9 men died. Ninety-seven men were granted privilege leave, 5 men were granted hospital leave, while 2 men proceeded on furlough on half-pay and 30 men obtained leave without allowances for periods varying from 15 days to 12 months. To make up for deficiencies caused by the above, 117 men were enrolled either temporarily or permanently.

The following promotions were made during the year :—

To Head Constables, 3rd grade	1 man.
,, ,, 4th ,,	3 men.
,, ,, 5th ,,	5 ,,
To Constables, 1st grade	25 ,,
,, 2nd ,,	107 ,,
TOTAL	141 men.

Two Sub-Inspectors were suspended for misconduct. One was fined a month's pay and reinstated from date of suspension. The other, after a trial by

a District Magistrate, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R500, or in default six months' further imprisonment. The finding and sentence were on appeal quashed by the High Court. The Sub-Inspector was, however, dismissed the service from date of suspension by the Inspector-General who considered him unfit for further service as a Police officer.

Captain C. J. Windham, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, held the office of Inspector-General in addition to his other duties from the 1st January to the 14th February 1901, and Captain H. Gough from the 15th February to the 31st May 1901, when, in accordance with Foreign Department Notification No. 2026-I.B., dated the 25th May 1901, Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Assistant General Superintendent in Central India in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, was appointed Inspector-General.

During the year the Nimach, Nowgong, Sehore, Sutna, Gwalior and Khulghat Divisions were inspected. Separate detailed reports of these inspections have been forwarded to the Inspector-General for information and for the issue of such orders as he may consider necessary. With some exceptions the buildings taken over by the Police were found to be very much in need of repairs. The Public Works Department in Central India were requested to take all these buildings on their list, and it is understood that this is being done.

On the whole, the inspection of records and registers was satisfactory. The new forms introduced were better understood and kept up than in the previous year. Cases have been investigated more thoroughly and case diaries maintained, but there is still in some divisions an inclination to return to the old order of things and drop an investigation if the case is in any way a difficult one or if the accused has absconded beyond the limits of the Division. These defects were pointed out to the officers in charge of Police stations concerned who were informed that they would in future be held responsible that cases were properly investigated. There has been some improvement in detection work during the year.

In accordance with orders issued by the Inspector-General daily diaries are first sent to the District Magistrates. They are then returned to the officers in charge of police stations who send them on to head-quarters.

Uniforms were issued during the year to the Police in all the Divisions in Central India. Many of the men who belonged to the Police, especially those in the Khulghat Division, being under the impression that, in accordance with custom, the previous suit had become their personal property, made away with or destroyed it. All the men have been warned that each suit must be kept for three years, and they will be liable to pay the price of it, if it is destroyed or made away with before that period.

The accompanying Statement A shows that there were 792 cognizable cases during the year in which property to the value of R28,817-5-8 was stolen. In 402 cases or 50·7 per cent. property to the value of R6,890-6-11 was traced and recovered. The recovery being 23·9 per cent. of the property stolen.

These figures, when compared with those for the year 1900, show that the cases during the present year (1901) are less by 476, and the value of the property less by R14,084-7-0. There is a decrease in the percentage of cases traced by 9·78, but the percentage of property recovered has increased from 18·17 to 23·9. The Sutna Division has done best during the year both in tracing cases and recovering property, while the Indore and Mhow Divisions have done poorly, if not badly, especially in recovering stolen property. The percentages of the amount of property recovered during the year 1900 in the Indore and Mhow Divisions were 3·3 and 22·7, respectively. The Nimach Division has decidedly worked better than it did in 1900.

There were five dakaitis committed during the year in which property to the value of R942-2-6 was stolen. Four of these dakaitis were committed in the Khulghat Division and one in the Nimach Division. None of these cases were traced when the year closed. In 1900, there were nine cases of dakaiti and property to the value of R3,375-11-9 was robbed.

Under the head non-cognizable offences in connection with property there were altogether 11 cases, *viz.*, two of extortion and nine of criminal misappropriation. Property to the value of R119-1-0 was extorted or misappropriated. Seven cases were traced and R104-9-0 were recovered. This gives a percentage of 63·6 cases traced and 88·2 of property recovered. Here also is a

decrease of crime and an improvement in the percentage of cases traced and property recovered as compared with the results during the year 1900.

Three hundred and seventy-one persons were convicted during the year of offences against property. The accompanying caste return (statement B) shows that five were Native Christians, 95 Muhammadans, and 371 Hindus. Three hundred and seven of the total number were convicted under sections 356, 379 to 382 and 461, Indian Penal Code.

Statement C shows by Police Divisions, as well as under classes, cognizable offences other than those against property committed in the Central India Agency during the year 1901. Under serious offences against the person (class II in the statement), there are only 24 offences against 47 committed during the year 1900. The number of offences other than offences under the Indian Penal Code (class VI in the statement) has fallen from 247 in the year 1900 to 233 in the year under report.

G. J. SPARKES MADGE,

District Superintendent, Central India Agency Police.

APPENDICES.

I.—PERSONNEL.

POLITICAL.

Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, I.C.S.—*1st April 1901 to 2nd May 1901 (Officiating).*
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, I.S.C.—*3rd May 1901 to 1st June 1901.*
Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, C.I.E.—*2nd May 1901 to 2nd November 1901.*
Mr. C. S. Bayley, I.C.S.—*3rd November 1901 to 31st March 1902.*

Resident at Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, I.S.C.

Resident at Indore.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E.—*1st April 1901 to 27th September 1901.*
Captain C. E. Luard, I.S.C.—*28th September 1901 to 8th November 1901.*
Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E.—*9th November 1901 to 4th January 1902.*
Captain C. E. Luard, I.S.C.—*5th January 1902 to 11th February 1902.*
Major F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E.—*12th February 1902 to 31st March 1902.*

Political Agent in Bhopal.

Mr. J. Lang, I.C.S.—*1st April 1901 to 12th September 1901.*
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dane, M.D., I.M.S.—*13th September 1901 to 27th October 1901.*
Mr. J. Lang, I.C.S.—*28th October 1901 to 3rd March 1902.*
Major L. Impey, I.S.C.—*4th March 1902 to 31st March 1902.*

Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Captain F. G. Beville, I.S.C.

Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

Major S. F. Bayley, I.S.C.

Political Agent in Malwa.

Captain W. M. Cubitt, I.S.C.

Political Agent in Bhopawar.

Captain E. Barnes, I.S.C

II.—RAINFALL RETURNS.

Bhopawar Agency.

Name of State.	Average rainfall of preceding 10 years.	Rainfall for 1899-1900.	Rainfall for 1900-1901.	Rainfall for 1901-1902.
Dhar	30	12·30	26·42	16·29
Jhabua	35	11·17	26·73	19·42
Ali Rajpur	36	13·76	35·98	25·03
Barwani	25	7·26	19·72	12·67
Jobat	30	12·39	24·46	16·50

Baghelkhand Agency.

Name of State.	Total rainfall for 1901-1902.		Average rainfall.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Sutna	41	48	45	18
Rewa	56	90	52	74
Teonthar	67	49	44	61
Bardi	47	46	47	73
Umaria	65	27	58	71
Sohagpur	66	60	52	53
Ramnagar	55	54	51	2
Nagod	39	41	47	11
Maihar	50	57	48	20

III.—OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURNS.—1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay, and China.
2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi stamps used.
3. Provincial exports—details.
4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The prices of opium at Indore during 1901-1902, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.			
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.	
		From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1901.	Chests.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April	1,352½	1,129	1,176	1,199	1,257	1,144	1,215	1,195	1,250	1,240	1,312	1,116	1,180	1,189	1,231	1,237	1,277	1,293	1,312
May	1,167	1,121	1,166	1,196	1,239	1,160	1,215	1,190	1,267	1,255	1,321	1,176	1,180	1,231	1,246	1,228	1,237	1,283	1,293
June	,651½	1,122	1,167	1,201	1,235	1,190	1,273	1,205	1,300	1,255	1,338	1,180	1,211	1,246	1,278	1,231	1,235	1,287	1,316
July	914½	1,121	1,163	1,200	1,233	1,220	1,275	1,262	1,300	1,295	1,138	1,186	1,211	1,252	1,278	1,219	1,235	1,293	1,316
August	1,673½	1,129	1,179	1,214	1,243	1,236	1,290	1,270	1,304	1,290	1, 3[illegible]	1,186	1,193	1,252	1,302	1,219	1,225	1,293	1,308
September	1,788½	1,144	1,175	1,209	1,256	1,236	1,300	1,285	1,333	1,290	1,342	1,189	1,193	1,297	1,302	1,326	1,326	1,321	1,321
October	1,682	1,180	1,208	1,254	1,304	1,265	1,332	1,310	1,342	1,290	1,368	1,189	1,226	1,272	1,297	1,326	1,352	1,321	1,382
November	1,414½	1,193	1,227	1,282	1,327	1,287	1,332	1,330	1,347	1,345	1,368	1,139	1,215	1,192	1,272	1,242	1,338	1,269	1,367
December	1,063½	1,167	1,200	1,272	1,299	1,230	1,320	1,252	1,347	1,287	1,368	1,278	1,278	1,320	1,320	1,242	1,297	1,269	1,325
1902.																			
January	1,951	1,165	1,198	1,276	1,291	1,199	1,258	1,250	1,305	1,287	1,330	1,274	1,278	1,315	1,320	1,290	1,297	1,318	1,325
February	1,418½	1,156	1,188	1,265	1,276	1,169	1,230	1,275	1,325	1,310	1,345	1,269	1,274	1,310	1,315	1,290	1,334	1,318	1,367
March	1,509½	1,147	1,179	1,254	1,265	1,140	1,250	1,280	1,315	1,302	1,345	1,236	1,255	1,290	1,296	1,228	1,316	1,348	1,369
Total Chests	17,586½																		
Average	Duty at ₹500 per chest.	1,143	1,186	1,235	1,269	1,206	1,277	1,259	1,311	1,287	1,342	1,201	1,224	1,264	1,288	1,256	1,289	1,301	1,333
	Average 1,465½																		

RETURN 2.—*Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1901-1902.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R500.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	447	6,134½	30,67,250	117 5	351½ 36½	2,46,050 Free.
Rutlam	166	1,727½	8,63,750	57 24	67½ 22	47,250 Free.
Dhar	21	288½	1,44,250	...	...	...
Ujjain	326	3,243¾	16,21,750	1	2	1,400
Chitor	251	1,957½	9,78,750	16 3	31 26	21,700 Free.
Jaora	72	762	3,81,000	...	...	...
Bhopal	53	511½	2,55,750	...	...	...
Mandsaur	380	2,961½	14,80,750	3	4½	3,150
TOTAL	1,716	17,586½	87,93,250	194	456½ 84½	3,19,550 Free.
Totals of the previous years' exports—						
1900-1901	2,664	26,007	1,30,03,500	360	1,116 99	7,81,200 Free.
1899-1900	2,491	25,822½	1,29,11,250	463	1,339 139	9,37,300 Free.
1898-99	2,566	27,498½	1,37,49,250	428	1,304 132	9,12,800 Free.
1897-98	1,815	18,664½	1,03,64,450	414	1,219½ 206½	8,53,650 Free.
1896-97	2,090	22,980½	1,41,13,525	387	1,299½ 152½	9,09,650 Free.

Hundi stamps to the value of R6,026-12-0 were used in Malwa by the exporters, for hundis, in payment of Government duties.

	R	a.	p.
Imperial	5,874	4	0
Provincial	152	8	0
TOTAL	6,026	12	0

RETURN 3.—*Provincial exports in 1901-1902—Details.*

1901-1902.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	80 32	110 59	77,000 Free.
„ Madras „	...	...	...
„ Berar-Hyderabad Assigned Districts	70	117½	82,250
„ Hyderabad (Deccan)	44	229	1,60,300
„ Mysore Government	.....	25	Free.
„ Coorg Administration	.....	½	Free.
TOTAL	194	456½ 84½	3,19,550 Free.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1901-1902.*

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per Chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per Chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10 per Chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	6,486 0 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,795 0 0	1,795 0 0	.....
Dhar	.....	.....	1,045 13 0
Ujjain	3,245 8 0	3,245 8 0	.....
Jaora	762 0 0	762 0 0	.....
Bhopal	511 8 0	511 8 0	.....
Mandsaur	2,966 0 0	2,966 0 0	.....
TOTAL	15,766 0 0	9,280 0 0	1,045 13 0

IV.—POLICE.

Statement A.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1901.

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indore Division.				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	14	6	42·8	2,094 13 3	14 11 0	·7	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	1	1	100	0 8 0	0 8 0	100	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	79	48	60·7	2,363 6 6	223 7 3	9·4	
Robbery (*a*) Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	1	...	...	8 12 0	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	3	2	66·6	561 12 0	2 8 0	·5	
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	98	57	58·1	5,029 3 9	241 2 3	4·7	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	2	2	100	22 0 0	22 0 0	100	
Total	2	2	100	22 0 0	22 0 0	100	
Mhow Cantonment Division.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	55	10	18·1	2,954 0 9	232 1 0	78·5	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	14	13	92·8	186 4 0	186 4 0	100	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	218	104	49·5	8,520 10 1	1,791 9 5	21	
Robbery (*a*) Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	10	6	60	486 15 0	54 15 0	11·1	
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	297	133	44·8	12,147 13 10	2,264 13 5	18·5	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Neemuch Cantonment Division.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	29	11	37·9	1,594 5 4	755 14 4	47·3	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	7	6	85·7	1,402 8 0	208 12 0	14·8	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	76	46	60·5	2,667 15 0	1,935 5 3	72·5	
Robbery (*a*) Dakaiti	1	...	...	608 0 0	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	3	2	66·6	52 4 0	27 11 6	51·9	
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	2	2	100	52 0 0	52 0 0	100	
Total	118	67	56·7	6,377 0 4	2,979 11 1	46·7	

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1901—contd.

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Neemuch Cantonment Division—*contd.*							
				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
B.—Non-cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	2	1	50	31 12 0	25 0 0	78·1	
Total	2	1	50	31 12 0	25 0 0	78·1	
Nowgong Division.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	11	3	27·2	60 10 9	16 10 3	26·6	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	2	2	100	17 0 0	17 0 0	100	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	58	22	37·9	518 8 6	94 1 6	18·1	
Robbery (*a*) Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	1	1	100	4 1 0	4 1 0	100	
Total	72	28	38·8	600 4 3	131 12 9	22	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	1	1	100	48 0 0	47 4 0	98	
Total	1	1	100	48 0 0	47 4 0	98	
Sehore Division.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	9	3	33·3	393 8 0	7 6 0	2	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	2	2	100	121 0 0	121 0 0	100	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	81	56	69·1	1,407 11 3	442 11 11	30·3	
Robbery (*a*) Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	2	...	...	342 0 0	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	94	61	64·8	2,314 3 3	571 1 11	24·2	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	1	1	100	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	
Total	1	1	100	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	
Sutna Division.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	2	2	100	14 8 3	14 8 3	100	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	13	12	92·3	221 0 9	188 0 9	85	
Robbery (*a*) Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	1	...	...	29 4 6	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	16	14	87·5	264 13 6	202 9 0	76·5	

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1901—concld.

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sutna Division—*contd.*				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
B.—Non-cognizable.							
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khulghat Division.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	6	...	...	32 5 0	...	...	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	1	1	100	5 0 0	5 0 0	100	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	86	41	47·6	1,712 7 3	494 4 6	28·8	
Robbery (*a*) Dakaiti	4	...	...	334 2 6	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	97	42	43·2	2,083 14 9	499 4 6	23·8	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
Extortion	2	1	50	4 5 0	3 5 0	75	
Criminal misappropriation	1	1	100	3 0 0	3 0 0	100	
Total	3	2	66·6	7 5 0	6 5 0	85·7	
Total Central India Agency.							
A.—Cognizable.							
Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	126	35	27·7	7,144 3 4	1,041 2 10	14·4	
Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	27	25	92·5	1,732 4 0	538 8 0	31	
Theft (*c*) Other thefts	611	329	53·8	17,461 11 4	5,169 8 7	29·6	
Robbery (*a*) Dakaiti	5	...	...	942 2 6	...	...	
Robbery (*b*) Other robberies	1	...	...	8 12 0	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	19	10	52·6	1,472 3 6	85 2 6	5·4	
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	3	3	100	56 1 0	56 1 0	100	
Total	792	402	50·7	28,817 5 8	6,890 6 11	23·9	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
Extortion	2	1	50	4 5 0	3 5 0	75	
Criminal misappropriation	9	6	66·6	114 12 0	101 4 0	87·8	
Total	11	7	63·6	119 1 0	104 9 0	88·2	

G. J. S. MADGE,

District Superintendent, Central India Agency Police.

Statement B.

Caste Return of Offenders convicted of Offences against Property during the year 1901.

Offences.		Christians.	Muhammadans	Jews.	Parsis.	Hindus.	Total.	Remarks.
Theft	(a) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking.	...	16	...	...	32	48	
	(b) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	...	4	...	...	12	16	
	(c) Other thefts	5	75	...	...	227	307	
Robbery	(a) Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(b) Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	5	95	...	...	271	371	

Statement C.

Return of other Cognizable Offences during the year 1901.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	Indore.	Mhow.	Neemuch.	Nowgong.	Sehore.	Sutna.	Khulghat.	Total.	Remarks.
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.									
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	231 to 254	Ditto Coin	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	
3	255 to 263A	Ditto Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	467 and 471	Ditto Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
5	489A to 489D	Ditto Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	212, 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
8	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
9	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
		Total	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	6	
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.									
10	302, 303, 396	By things	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
11		„ dakaits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12		„ robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13		„ poison	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
14		Other murders	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	4	
15	307	Attempts to murder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
16	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
17	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
18	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
19	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
20	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	
21	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	6	
23	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
24	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	
26	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
27	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
		Total	4	8	6	1	2	...	3	24	

Return of other Cognizable Offences during the year 1901—contd.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	Indore.	Mhow.	Neemuch.	Nowgong.	Sehore.	Sutna.	Khnighat.	Total.	Remarks.
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.									
32	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt—by poisonous or stupefying drugs or by other means.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Robbery { on highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Robbery { other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
37	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
38	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	449 to 452	House trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
40	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.									
42	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
43	336, 337	Real act causing hurt or endangering life	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
44	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.									
45	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	379 to 382	Theft of cattle, ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	409	Ditto by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
50	419, 420	Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	7	
52	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1	3	...	1	2	..	...	7	
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.									
53	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	9	
55	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Police Act	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	
56		Ditto Arms Act	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	
57		Ditto Cantonment Act	...	51	38	109	...	...	...	198	
58		Ditto Excise Act	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5	
59		Ditto Gaming Act	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
60		Ditto Cruelty to animals	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
		Total	3	56	51	114	9	...	...	233	

G. J. S. MADGE,
District Superintendent of Police,
Central India Agency.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 1965 F. D.—19-3-1903.—283.—J. E. F.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1902-1903.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1902-1903.

BY

THE HON'BLE MR. C. S. BAYLEY, C.S.I.,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1902-1903.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General throughout the year.

Season and crops.

Scarcity, in some parts amounting to famine, continued in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies and in the western tracts of the Gwalior and Indore States till the beginning of the rainy season.

The monsoon set in later than usual, but the rainfall was timely and evenly distributed throughout Central India, and though slightly below the average, was sufficient for agricultural purposes. Both *kharif* and, except in the Bundelkhand Agency, where the winter rains almost entirely failed, *rabi* crops yielded an abundant harvest and the prices of food-grains fell rapidly. Cotton and some of the less important autumn crops were slightly damaged in the Bhopal Agency by frost. The rainfall was not sufficient everywhere to raise the water in the wells to its normal level. On the whole, however, the year was prosperous, and though it will take time for the affected parts to completely recover from the drought of the past three years, there is now no scarcity in the Agency.

Public health.

The public health continued generally good, and the Agency was free from any serious epidemic till October 1902, when plague, which had so long spared Central India, broke out in a village of the Indore State to the south of the Narbada in the Bhopawar Agency and, in spite of all precautionary measures, spread rapidly, eventually finding its way to the capital and outlying villages of the Ratlam State. The disease was imported thence into the Indore City about the first week in February and continued till the close of the year. Some cases also occurred within the limits of the Indore Residency and the Cantonment of Mhow.

Lieutenant Tyrrell, I.M.S., was specially deputed to Ratlam for plague duty and has since been transferred in that capacity to Indore. Every endeavour was made to suppress and prevent the spread of the disease which practically ceased with the advent of hot weather.

Occurrences of note.

The most important events of the year were the illness and the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor and the subsequent celebration of the Coronation at Delhi on the 1st January 1903.

His Majesty's illness evoked much sympathy and emotion from the Chiefs and people of Central India, and Coronation day, August the 9th, was celebrated with great enthusiasm in all the States. All the more important Chiefs of the Agency were present at the Delhi Darbar, and many of the Minor Chiefs would have attended had they been financially in a position to do so. Local Darbars were held in all the States on the 1st January 1903, at which the Royal Proclamation was read and rejoicings held in a manner befitting the occasion. Nearly all Darbars endeavoured to secure the participation of their subjects in the general rejoicings by the remission of large arrears of land-revenue and by the release of prisoners.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Datia and Orchha in the Bundelkhand Agency and Dhar and Mandu in the Bhopawar Agency during the months of October and November 1902; and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse spent a few days at Gwalior after the Delhi Darbar.

Chiefships. His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sivaji Rao Holkar retired from the Chiefship of Indore in favour of his son, Tukaji Rao Holkar, on the 31st January 1903.

As already noted in my report for 1901-1902 His Highness the Maharaja Madho Singh of Panna was deposed as a result of an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of his uncle and heir presumptive, Rao Raja Khuman Singh. The choice of a successor fell on Kunwar Jadvendra Singh, the eldest son of Khuman Singh. The young Chief was installed by me in March last.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar was entrusted on the 1st January 1903 with the management of his State, subject to certain conditions. His Highness the Nawab of Baoni was also invested with ruling powers, subject to certain securities for their proper exercise.

His Highness the Maharaja of Sindhia proceeded to England on the 9th May 1902 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. He returned to Gwalior on the 9th September. The Maharani-Regent was in charge of the State during His Highness's absence.

The reports of the Political Officers are, as usual, reprinted at length and need not therefore be summarised here.

Personnel. A tabular statement is appended to this report showing the changes of *personnel* which occurred in the Agency during the year.

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY,
INDORE,
The 19th June 1903.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1902-1903.

Season and Crops.

1. The rainfall measured 22·07 at the Residency against 28·1 for the last year. It was timely and evenly distributed.

The *kharif* yielded a bumper crop and the *rabi* was good.

Occurrences of note.

2. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India in London. Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S., was deputed as Political Officer with His Highness. He left Gwalior on the 9th May and returned on the 9th September. The Maharani Regent was in charge of the State during the absence of His Highness in England.

3. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in January 1903.

4. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Gwalior privately as a guest of His Highness the Maharaja from 19th to 25th January.

5. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Gwalior on 30th January 1903 and stayed till 3rd February 1903.

6. Sardar Ram Chandar Narsingh Rao Sitolé, a brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja, died suddenly on the 2nd June 1902.

Boundary cases.

7. There is only one case pending settlement. It relates to a portion of the boundary settled by Lieutenant Stewart and has been remanded for further enquiry by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Minor States. Raghugarh.

8. The Maharaj Kunwar of Raghugarh adopted Madrup Singh of the Shahrog family as successor to the Raghugarh State. The new Chief received the name of Bahadur Singh on adoption.

Garha.

9. Raja Dhirat Singh was installed on the *gadi* on the 7th March 1903.

Sirsi.

10. The Diwan, Jiwan Singh, was installed on the 28th February 1903.

Kaniadhana, Paron, Agra Barkhera, Umri, Bhadaura, Dharnaoda, Khioda, Kathon, Chabra, Tonk.

11. Nothing important to note regarding these States and Thakurates.

Education.

12. A net increase of 15 institutions was effected in the Gwalior State from 373 to 388, 13 being Primary Schools for boys and 2 for girls, while the Susera Subat School was abolished and a new Special Engineering Class was added to the Victoria College. The abolition of the miniature Subat at Susera was decided on because of the limited amount of work and experience derivable from the charge of a single village.

The English Middle Examination of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was abolished during the year under review to the no small inconvenience of the Gwalior Schools, and, as it is probable that the Central India Schools Examinations will also be discontinued, arrangements are under consideration for the establishment of a local examination for Gwalior students.

Steady progress is said to be apparent in the girls' schools. The roll of the Maharani's girls' school has now reached over 500 though the average attendance still leaves much to be desired.

Judicial.

13. Eleven appeals were lodged in the Resident's Court against judgments given by the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, and the sentences passed were all upheld.

14. The Railway Magistrate was within the year granted powers under section 260, Criminal Procedure Code, to try cases summarily.

Gwalior Light Railway.

15. Thirty-two miles of the Gwalior-Sabalgarh extension has been completed during the year. On receipt of sanction it is proposed to carry on this extension to Sheopur.

16. Sanction was received during the year to the survey from Dhamna to Jhansi of the proposed extension of the Gwalior-Bhind section; but no project has yet been received.

17. The Gwalior Darbar received R74,645-4-8 on account of balance of earnings of the Gwalior Light Railway for the second half-year of 1901 and for the first half-year of 1902.

18. The total net earnings of the Bhopal-Ujjain and Bina-Baran Railway for the half-year ending 31st December 1901 and for the half-year ending 30th June 1902 amounted to R3,59,910-2-9, of which R2,64,241-4-1 was received by the Gwalior Darbar on account of their share.

19. The net earnings by the working of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway for the half-year ending 31st December 1901 amounted to R14,963-4-6, and those for the half-year ending 30th June 1902 to R61,370-6-11, and the total amount, *viz.*, R76,333-11-5 was paid to the Gwalior Darbar.

Dakaiti.

20. Fifty-one dakaitis were committed in Gwalior territory during the year 1902-1903 against 55 for the previous year. Of these three were committed in the Gwalior Prant, 30 in the Isagarh Prant, 16 in the Malwa Prant, which is under the Political Agent in Malwa, and two in the Amjhera District, which is under the Political Agent in Bhopawar.

Of the 30 dakaitis in the Isagarh Prant 14* took place between the 1st January 1903 and 31st March. These dakaitis are believed to be the work of the Mewati gang under Alaf Khan. The Darbar is taking active measures against this gang in co-operation with the Bhopal Darbar. Many arrests have lately been made, and it is hoped that the gang will be soon accounted for.

* Two in the Bajrangbgarh and 12 in the Bhilsa Districts.

21. Four cases of dakaiti took place in the Minor States in this Residency as against 17 for the previous year.

22. The Thagi and Dakaiti Department under Inspector Muhammad Wilayat Ulla Khan and Sirdar Bahadur Dayal Singh Gyani attached to the Residency did good work.

C. HERBERT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Resident at Gwalior.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY;
The 23rd April 1903.

CHAPTER II.

INDORE.

Report on the Administration of Indore State, 1902-1903.

Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

On the 9th August the following ceremonies took place at Indore in celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty :—

An Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired.
A State Darbar and parade of State troops was held.
Prayers were offered in all the temples for the long life of the Emperor.
The school children were feasted.

His Highness the Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., accompanied by his son the Bala Sahib and by the Minister and most of the Members of Council, attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi. On the same day the following ceremonies took place at Indore :—

An Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired.
A parade of the State troops was held.
The foundation of a Town Hall, called the Edward Hall, was laid.
The Palace and all District Offices in the State were illuminated at night.
Prayers were offered in all temples and mosques in the State.
Arrears of land revenue amounting to Rs. 55,08,925 were remitted.
Other dues to the State amounting to Rs. 17,23,541 were written off.
Eighty-one prisoners were released.

These various ceremonies had, I consider, a real effect in developing the feeling of loyalty to the British Throne. His Highness the *ex*-Maharaja has always been markedly loyal to the Sovereign, and a ceremony like the Delhi Darbar, attended by a popular member of the Royal family, strengthens in others as well as the Chief that reverential sentiment of devotion to the Sovereign which is so remarkable a feature of the Indian character.

Resignation of Maharaja Shivaji Rao.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., resigned the *gadi* with much dignity of manner on January 31st, in favour of his son Tukaji Rao Holkar. The new Maharaja, being a minor, remains under the guardianship of Captain Forbes, who reports that he is progressing well with his studies and improving in health. The *ex*-Maharaja now lives at Barwaha.

Council of Regency.

The existing Council was re-constituted as a Council of Regency with the Minister, Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., as Chief Executive Officer in the State. Over the Council the Minister presides on ordinary occasions while the Resident presides when specified important matters are brought up for final discussion. Appointments to the Council are made by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. During the year the Council has had the misfortune to lose the services of three of its most experienced members, Bakhshi Khuman Singh, C.S.I., Mr. K. C. Bedarkar, and Krishna Rao Mulye. Of these the two former had been Minister of the State. All three had to leave on account of failing health.

An important change which has been made in the internal constitution of the Council is the conferring upon each member the charge of certain departments of the State. Hitherto the members of the Council had no executive duties. They simply gave advice. The change has increased their sense of responsibility in giving their advice in Council : it has lessened the work of the Minister and given him greater freedom for general supervision, and has had the effect of making each member specially solicitous for the advancement of at least one branch of the Administration.

Another change—the formation of a Judicial Committee of the Council—also promises useful results. The Council is the highest Court of Appeal in the State. But hitherto much time had been wasted by all cases being heard before the whole Council. Now minor cases are heard before the Judicial Committee and only very important cases before the full Council. At the same time the Council has been strengthened for judicial purposes by the addition of

a second member possessing special legal qualifications, and is therefore now a more competent body for dealing with the complicated cases which come before it.

So far the administrative machine has been clogged by the number of intricate compensation cases, the result of those high-handed proceedings in the past which necessitated the establishment of a Resident at Indore. Up till June 30th, 1902, 542 cases had been dealt with by the Council. Rupees 10,81,247-1-5 had been awarded in compensation. These cases, which had of necessity to be dealt with by the full Council, have now nearly all been disposed of, and more time will be at the disposal of the Resident and the Council for administrative work proper.

Conversion of Currency.

The most important administrative act of the year has been the conversion of the State Currency into British Coin, the necessity for which has been fully shown by the Minister in his report. Hali rupees 3,52,90,850-4-0 were tendered for conversion and 2,98,86,014 British rupees received in exchange. The benefit of this change to the trading classes cannot well be overestimated.

Land Revenue Administration.

In the Land Revenue Administration also important measures were introduced with the object of ameliorating the condition of the *raiyats*. On the advice of Thakur Gajraj Singh special concessions were given to cultivators taking up new land in the districts of Rampura and Bhanpura where the famine of 1900 was most severely felt. The result has been an increase of 24 per cent. in the cultivated area. Similar concessions have since been extended to other districts of the State, and still greater concessions have been offered to attract outsiders to settle in the State. The settlement work has been progressing steadily under direction of Thakur Gajraj Singh, and both the survey and attestation works of the Nimawar District are now nearly completed as well as the survey of Mandleshwar District. The Council have accepted the suggestion of the Government of India that the settlement should be placed under the supervision of a British Officer.

Public Works.

The administration of the Public Works of the State has not been so successful as that of the land revenue. Good returns are not apparent for the money expended. The Council are, however, trying to secure the services of a competent Engineer, and the improvement of this important branch will receive their special attention in the coming year.

Imperial Service Troops.

The Imperial Service Lancers were during the year placed under the direct control of the Council and the pay of Sowars was increased to Rs. 32 per mensem.

Famine.

Owing to a short rainfall distress, amounting in some of the hilly parts of the State to famine, prevailed during the hot weather of 1902, and the State opened public works for relief. They were moreover specially lenient in the collection of the land revenue, so that out of a total demand of Rs. 41,47,612 only Rs. 22,14,273 were collected during the year.

Plague.

Plague also appeared in the State: and very creditable efforts were made by Dr. També, the State Surgeon, to combat it. But it has spread to the City of Indore and causes much anxiety.

Financial Condition.

Owing to the bad season the revenue amounted to only Rs. 40,59,629, while the expenditure was Rs. 57,82,008, leaving a deficit of Rs. 17,22,379.

Future Prospects.

Taken on the whole then the year under review has not been a bright one for the State, what with the resignation of its Chief, the loss of three of the most experienced Members of Council, and the appearance of famine and plague. Yet the future prospects are good. The young Chief's training and education are established on a firm basis under the supervision of a guardian to whom His Highness is much attached. At the head of the Executive is a Minister of capacity who has had long experience in the State. The Land Revenue Administration is in the hands of a Member, Maulvi Ali Hasn, who is enthusiastically intent upon improving the lot of the *raiyats*. The settlement operations will be under the control of an expert British Officer. The finances are under the immediate control of the Minister himself who has a special aptitude for financial work. The medical arrangements are in the hands of a very carefully selected State Surgeon and have been placed under the general supervision of the Residency Surgeon. The Educational Institutions have for some years been under the control of a European Director. The Public Works Department will within a few weeks be placed under a capable Engineer. The

police has since January been in the hands of an Inspector-General who had gained a high reputation in the Government Service. Lastly, and not of least importance, the Judiciary is now in trustworthy and reliable hands. Mr. Bhagwat, who bears the highest recommendations from the Chief Justice of Bombay, has just been appointed to take the place of Mr. Bedarkar and will, with Mr. Piyare Lal, the present Judicial Member (a Barrister of 16 years' standing) and Mr. Parolkar, an experienced State Official, form a competent Judicial Committee; while the Sadr Court is formed of two Judges, Mr. Bhadbhadé and Mr. Kirtané, who were both educated in England and are of proved integrity.

At the head of the administration of Indore there will, therefore, during the coming year, be as capable and reliable a set of men as will, I believe, be found in any Native State in India. All of them are still comparatively young: none are likely to leave the State service within the next three years: and each one, from what I have seen since I have presided at the Council, is zealous to improve the working of his own Department.

There is a fair prospect then of the improvement in the administration of Indore being steadily maintained.

F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, *Major*,
Officiating Resident at Indore.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1902-1903.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall measured at Sehore, the head-quarters of the Agency, was 30·13 inches as compared with 32·19 inches last year. Although the total rainfall has been much below the average, yet it was well distributed. A large area was sown with *jawar* and the output has been most satisfactory. Cotton and some of the less important autumn crops suffered some damage from frost. The *rabi* harvest, especially the wheat and gram, is expected to be a bumper crop.

Public health.

The Agency was free from epidemic disease for the greater part of the year. Eight fatal cases of imported plague occurred in Narsinghgarh in December, but the measures taken prevented the spread of the disease.

Severe outbreaks of plague at Ratlam and Hoshangabad rendered it improbable that Bhopal would escape from a visitation of this scourge. In the middle of February plague appeared in Bhopal City and up to the end of the year 636 deaths from this disease were reported.

Occurrences of note.

The Chiefs of Bhopal, Rajgarh, and Narsinghgarh attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

The Royal Proclamation was read out in Darbar on the 1st of January at the Capital of each State, and the occasion was loyally celebrated throughout the Agency.

In honour of this auspicious occasion the following arrears of land revenue were remitted by States:—

	R
Bhopal	6,00,000
Rajgarh	2,45,286
Narsinghgarh	2,07,000
Kurwai	12,000
Pathari	2,000
Maksudangarh	3,513

It was proposed at the Police Conference held at Gwalior in March 1902, that in order to check cattle-lifting and to facilitate identification, all cattle should be marked with a brand of their State. All Darbars in this Agency accepted the suggestion. Operations did not commence till October. Information from all districts has not yet been received, but so far it has been reported that 1,38,232 cattle have been branded. The idea seems popular and not a single objection has been raised by cattle-owners against the branding of their animals. It is too early yet to say what measure of success will be attained. It is believed that in the case of bullocks and cows the brands will afford material assistance in tracing stolen cattle. The brands used do not leave a sufficiently distinct impression on the black thick skins of buffaloes and some other means of marking these animals will have to be employed.

Bhopal.

Her Highness the Begam has been engaged in reducing the expenditure wherever possible, in all Departments of the State, and, with a view to remedy defects in the revenue administration, has been on tour for the last two months of the year. In the past the management of the districts was left too much in the hands of petty local officials, who too often either plundered the people or, in combination with the *mustajirs*, robbed the State. The knowledge that Her Highness will enquire into complaints on the spot has acted most beneficially.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul-Jabbar, C.I.E., resigned the post of Minister of Bhopal on the 15th June 1902.

Under the new scheme the work formerly performed by the Minister is to be entrusted to two officials who are designated the Moinu-l-Muham and Nasiru-l-Muham.

Khan Bahadur Munshi Mumtaz Ali Khan, a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces, has been appointed Moinu-l-Muham on a net salary of ₹1,000 per mensem and is in charge of the Revenue and Miscellaneous Departments. The selection of an officer for the post of Nasiru-l-Muham has still to be made.

His Highness the Khan of Khelat accompanied by Major Showers visited Bhopal on the 19th January.

Rajgarh. Maharaj Bane Singh, uncle of the late Raja Balbahadur Singh, was selected by the Government of India for the vacant *gadi* of Rajgarh and was installed as Chief by the Political Agent on the 14th August 1902.

His Highness has appointed Lala Bisheshwar Nath, late Superintendent of the Senior Branch of the Dewas State, as his Kamdar. Under the new regime signs of an improved administration are apparent. The Police and Public Works Department have been reorganized and the land settlement taken in hand.

The sale-proceeds of the treasure found buried in the precincts of the Palace, have been invested in Government paper to the extent of ₹11,22,000.

Narsinghgarh. Raja Arjun Singh and his brother Ram Singh have continued their studies at the Daly College, Indore.

Lala Raushan Lal has been in charge of the administration for the last five years. He has conducted the affairs of the State with ability and tact and has received the commendation of each Political Officer under whom he has served. On the 27th February 1903, he was transferred on promotion to the Dhar State as Superintendent. Lala Durga Sahai, Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, has been appointed in his place.

The receipts for the year ending the 31st October 1902 were ₹4,83,760, while the expenditure amounted to ₹4,78,778.

Khilchipur. There has been no improvement in the affairs or finances of this State. The administration is conducted on old fashioned lines by ill-paid and ill-educated officials.

The Rao's brothers continue to attend the Sehore High School.

Maksudangarh. Babu Kedar Nath has been the Superintendent throughout the year, and affairs are well managed.

Kurwai. Under the supervision of the Political Agent, Lala Baijnath Sahai continued to administer the State till February when restricted powers were granted to the Nawab at whose request Muhammad Inayet Rasul Khan was appointed Kamdar.

A sum of ₹11,700 was paid during the year in liquidation of the debt owed by the State to a firm of bankers at Ajmer.

A severe explosion occurred in the Kurwai Fort on the 19th June while some coolies were removing gunpowder. The powder had become caked and one of the labourers used a pick to dig it up. Considerable damage was done to the walls of the Fort and eight men were killed. Ten *bigas* of *muafi* land have been granted to the heirs of the men who perished.

Pathari. Muhammad Inayet Rasul Khan was Superintendent till February 1903, when he was appointed Kamdar of Kurwai and was succeeded at Pathari by Lala Baijnath Sahai. Munshi Muhammad Inayet Rasul Khan has done good work during the period he was in charge of the State.

The Nawab and his family are residing at Sehore.

A sum of ₹4,500 was paid towards the liquidation of the debt during the year.

Basoda. Nawab Haidar Ali Khan continues to supervise the administration. A boundary dispute that had been pending for some years was settled in November in the presence of the Political Agent by mutual agreement of the Nawabs of Basoda and Muhammadgarh.

Muhammadgarh. The affairs of this petty State have been a source of anxiety. The Nawab Hatim Kuli Khan has been absent at Agra for a considerable portion of the year, and many complaints were received against the officials who held charge. In December Abdu-r-Rahim Khan, heir-apparent of Pathari, was appointed Kamdar, and it is hoped that under his guidance the administration will improve.

Suthalia The Thakur continues to manage the *jagir* well.

Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, and Dhar. There is nothing of importance to report regarding the districts of these States which fall within the Bhopal Agency.

The Estates of Tappa and Hirapur are under administration.

Guaranteed Jagirdars. Chand Singh was recognized as Thakur of Dhabla Ghosi in succession to his father who died in 1900.

Pindara Jagirs. There is nothing special to note regarding these holdings. The majority of the *jagirdars* are in debt and intrigue against each other.

Trade. The opium returns show that 427 chests passed the scales at Bhopal in 1902-1903 as compared with 511½ chests in the previous year.

Sehore. Mr. H. Sharman has been the Superintendent throughout the year, and has given general satisfaction in his management of the Station.

The total number of boys on the rolls of the Sehore High School on the 31st March was 308, and the average daily attendance during the year was 263·79.

During the year six boys appeared for the Entrance Examination. The results are not yet known.

Four boys entered for the Middle and nine for the Junior examinations, and all passed—a result that is most creditable to the Head-master and his staff.

The number of girls at the Sehore Girls' School on the 31st March was 75, and the average daily attendance during the year was 56·29.

Mail Robbery. The mail between Basoda and Sewas was plundered on the 3rd August 1902. Some arrests have been made, but none of the stolen property has been recovered. The Bhopal Darbar paid compensation for the loss sustained by the robbery.

L. IMPEY, *Major*,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Administration Report of the Bhopawar Political Agency for the year 1902-1903.

Season and crops.

Conditions of scarcity, in some States amounting to famine, continued in the Agency till the end of August 1902, until which time also relief operations were in progress. In September, with the ripening of the early monsoon crops, a distinct improvement was visible and by October all signs of distress had passed away.

The rainfall of the year, though capricious and in many places below the average, was very timely. As a consequence the *kharif* crops were exceedingly abundant. The area sown with these grains was also much above the average. Thus in October the prices of staple food grains, *makka* and *jawar*, fell very rapidly and in December had reached the low rate of one maund for the rupee.

The *rabi* crop has been good, but the area sown has been below the normal, partly on account of excessive sowings for the *kharif*, and partly on account of scarcity of water-supply. In this respect the effect of the past three years' drought is still evident, and there is little doubt that an abnormal rainfall is required to restore the water level throughout the country to the height it was before 1899.

The recuperative power shown by the people in this Agency has been very marked and with the satisfactory monsoon all the States show a distinct financial improvement.

Public health.

Until October 1902 the public health, considering the conditions which obtained, remained exceptionally good, and no epidemic of any kind occurred. In that month, however, plague appeared for the first time in the Agency in epidemic form. The disease broke out at Kasrawad near Maheshwar of Indore, and although effective measures were taken by the late Agency Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Neilson, to stamp it out in that village, the infection gradually spread over the surrounding country.

In January 1903 the disease appeared in the Pitlawad Pargana of Indore, infection having probably been brought from Ratlam.

The following table shows the extent of the epidemic up to the 31st March 1903—

Name of District.	Number of villages affected.	Number of seizures reported.	Number of deaths reported.
Indore	28	1,548	1,264
Dhar	7	91	74
Jhabua	2	2	1
TOTAL .	37	1,641	1,339

With the advent of the hot weather the disease appears to be diminishing.

Occurrences of note.

The Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor is naturally the event by which this year will be remembered in the Agency. After the anxiety everywhere felt on account of His Majesty's illness, the 9th August 1902 was celebrated with great enthusiasm in every State, and again from the 1st to the 8th January 1903 a general holiday was kept. Darbars were held at the Head-quarters of each State on the 1st January and the King-Emperor's Proclamation was read in public. Food and clothing were distributed to the poor, and in every State prisoners in the jails were released.

I regret to have to record the death of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Neilson, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, which occurred suddenly at Indore on the 24th March

when he was on his way to England. His successor in the appointment is Captain J. H. Hugo, D.S.O., I.M.S.

Under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General a Border Court for the settlement of disputes pending between the States under this Agency and Kushalgarh and Banswara of Rajputana was held at Thandla of Jhabua from the 20th to 28th March 1903. One hundred and twenty-six cases in all were submitted to the Court for settlement, of which 101 cases were settled and decrees amounting to a total of ₹13,133 awarded.

In connection with the Famine Relief Operations in this Agency, concerning which a detailed report has already been submitted, I desire to note here the very considerable assistance received by the States from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund. Rupees 75,000 were placed at my disposal by the Trustees, almost the whole of which was utilised for the purchase of plough-bullocks, and seed grain, for distribution to cultivators whom the Darbars could not help. There is little doubt that by this means a large area was brought under cultivation which would otherwise have remained untilled.

Gwalior. Amjhera. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia visited this portion of his territory for the first time early in March 1903. His Highness showed the greatest interest in this outlying district, and there is little doubt that the people will benefit by his inspection of the work of his local officers.

Work on the important Rajgarh-Kuksi Road is progressing satisfactorily, the *ghat* section being now completed.

Indore. Reference has already been made to the epidemic of plague which appeared in October last in the Khargon District of this State.

At the Border Court held at Thandla, four cases against Kushalgarh were settled under Border Court Rules, decrees amounting to ₹20 being given against the latter.

Dhar. His Highness the Raja has continued to attend the Daly College under the guardianship of Thakur Lachhman Singh of Bagsuri. The young Chief is of an active and very kindly disposition. Having received an invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi. He was also present at Dhar to receive His Excellency when the latter visited the State in November last.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Dhar on the 2nd November 1902 and visited Mandu on the 3rd November. His Excellency left Dhar for Mhow on the 5th November. By his visit a great impetus has been given to the work of restoring and maintaining in due repair the numerous buildings of archæological interest which exist at Dhar and Mandu, and Government has notified its willingness to make a grant to assist the Darbar in carrying out this work. In connection with these matters Mr. J. H. Marshall, Director-General of Archæology in India, also visited Dhar and Mandu in January last.

I record with great regret the death of Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, which occurred suddenly at Mhow in October last. Mr. Khory had only taken over the duties of Superintendent on the 1st March 1902, but his influence and energy had already made itself felt.

Mr. Ramchandra Chintaman Diké, Naib Karbhari, held charge of the administration until March 1903, when Lala Raushan Lall was, with the sanction of the Government of India, transferred from Narsinghgarh as Superintendent. Mr. Diké's long and intimate acquaintance with the State enabled him to carry out the duties of Superintendent at a difficult period with success to the State and credit to himself.

During the year the Nimanpur Pargana has been geologically surveyed by Mr. Vredenburg of the Geological Survey of India whose services were lent by Government for the purpose. Mr. Vredenburg's report is awaited.

After a careful inquiry, the cadre of the Military Forces of the State has been fixed at 604 men costing ₹73,888, as compared with a force of 885 men costing ₹1,06,721, which was maintained under the old regime.

The State Abkari farm has been leased as a whole to a Parsi firm under what is known as the distillery system. The contractor guarantees a minimum duty of ₹15,000 a year and is required to pay a duty of 12 annas and 6 annas, respectively, on every Imperial gallon of liquor of 25° and 60° under proof sold in excess of this amount. There is little doubt that this new arrangement under which one solvent person is substituted for several small and often insolvent Abkari farmers, will prove beneficial to the State.

The total expenditure in connection with Famine Relief Operations which continued till the end of August 1902, was R1,83,466. This sum includes R45,981 on account of *takavi* advances, and R28,500 on account of loans to feudatory Thakurs and Bhumias. A separate report on the Famine Administration has already been submitted.

A separate report, as called for, has also been submitted regarding the working of the State Public Works Department.

A Court of Wards has been established for the management of minor and Encumbered Estates under the Darbar. Seventeen Estates with a total estimated income of R32,302 have been taken under control; the total liabilities of the Estates amount to R3,77,463.

The Inam Commission has continued its work during the year, and claims involving an annual charge of R4,487 were dealt with. Allowances amounting to R2,511 were confirmed, thus leaving a net annual saving to the State of R1,976.

Education shows satisfactory progress. The State maintains one Secondary School and 39 Primary Schools for boys, the daily attendances at which are 146 and 1,397 respectively. One Girls' School has recently been started at Dhar under trained female supervision at which 127 children attend daily. In addition to the above there are 19 private Elementary Schools for boys and one for girls with an attendance of 510 and 80 respectively. The percentage of male and female scholars to population of school-going age is 19·18 per cent. and 1·8 respectively. A technical class for teaching carpentry has been opened at the Dhar High School, and has proved to be very popular, the daily attendance being 160. In addition to his ordinary work, the nucleus of an Archæological Department has been formed under the charge of Mr. K. K. Lele, Superintendent of Education, the primary object being to copy, decipher, and collate the numerous ancient inscriptions which are to be found at Dhar and Mandu.

The sum of R9,00,000 on account of arrears of revenue due by cultivators to the Darbar was remitted in August last in celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation.

Though the accounts of the year show a considerable improvement and the ordinary receipts stand at R6,56,000, as compared with R5,12,000 in 1901-02, the figures are still below normal. As compared with the estimates, receipts show an actual deficit of R1,14,000, due in great measure to the remission of arrears of land revenue above mentioned which included R83,000, on account of the instalment payable in May 1902. Since October, however, receipts have shown a very marked improvement, and the land revenue collections excluding the May instalment have been in excess. Other heads of revenue such as Sayar, Tribute, Abkari, etc., all show a deficit caused by the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during the first six months of the year.

Revised Estimates of expenditure exceed the original estimates by approximately one lakh, due in part to extraordinary charges in connection with the Delhi Darbar, etc., to Famine Relief Operations which exceeded the estimates by about R30,000, and to R17,000 on account of the re-organisation of the Patwari system for which provision was not made in last year's budget.

The closing balance is R1,05,000, as compared with R44,700 for 1901-02.

The State received a loan of R3,00,000 from Government during the year for Famine and Administrative purposes, and this is its sole outstanding liability; the liquidation of loans to the extent of eight lakhs, referred to in previous reports, raised with the Bank of Bengal on the security of Government paper held by the State, has been completed.

Generally speaking, the prospects of the State are good and the generous policy pursued during the past three years has its evident results in the present well-being of the people. The State is also thoroughly solvent. To balance the debt of three lakhs due to Government, outstanding advances and sums due to the Darbar by its feudatories on account of loans and arrears of tribute exceed six lakhs.

Jhabua. His Highness the Raja proceeded to Dhar in November to pay his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy. The financial difficulties of his State alone prevented him from accepting the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's invitation to attend the Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

A son and heir was born to His Highness during the year, but unfortunately the infant died shortly after its birth.

Distress was severe in this State, and Famine Relief Operations on a considerable scale were necessary until the middle of August. One lakh of rupees was expended under this head during the year. A detailed report on these operations has already been submitted.

An additional loan of R77,000 was sanctioned by Government for the liquidation of the local debts of the State. By this means debts, amounting to R1,18,628, have been liquidated and a saving effected of R39,799.

The total State debt now amounts to R4,52,000, of which R75,000 are owing to the Maharaja Sindhia and the remainder to Government. Proposals have been submitted for the liquidation of this large sum. It is only necessary to remark here that the previous three years of famine and scarcity have reduced this State practically to bankruptcy, and that a large measure of leniency is to be hoped for.

The administration has proceeded satisfactorily, and His Highness and the Diwan have worked well together. The accounts for the year show an improvement of R11,000 or about 12 per cent. in the ordinary receipts as compared with last year, due principally to improvement in the land revenue, and expenditure has been kept as low as possible. The closing cash balance in the State Treasury is reported at R14,500.

Arrears of land revenue, amounting to R35,591, were remitted on the occasion of the Coronation and 33 prisoners were released.

Messrs. Kiddle, Reeve, & Co., to whom a license was granted last year to prospect for minerals in the State, commenced work on the manganese deposits near Rambhapur in November last. About 300 persons are employed daily on the works and at the end of the year approximately 2,000 tons of mineral had been collected and export had commenced. There seems every hope that this undertaking will be a profitable one, and that the Darbar and its subjects will gain considerably by the outlay of capital in the State.

The following statement shows the cases in which the State was concerned and which were settled by the Border Court at Thandla in March :—

	Cases settled.	Decrees awarded.
		R
Jhabua *versus* Kushalgarh	45	9,536, Imperial and 102, Salim Shahi.
Ditto Banswara	9	120
Banswara *versus* Jhabua	6	44
Kushalgarh ditto	37	3,061, Imperial and 250, Salim Shahi.

Ali Rajpur.

The Rana continued to hold administrative charge of the Khatali and Nanpur Parganas. He shows great interest in the work and has managed the Parganas well. He visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Dhar in November.

The administration of the State generally has been well conducted by the Superintendent, Rai Bahadur Waman Rao Bapuji.

Distress last summer was not so severe here as in the other Bhil States, but Relief Works were necessary until the end of August. The sum of R32,400 was expended under this head, and in addition *takavi* to the extent of R9,735 was advanced to cultivators. The ordinary receipts were R87,907 as compared with R79,000 in 1901-02, the ordinary expenditure was R97,000, showing a decrease of R12,000, as compared with the preceding year. The liabilities of the State are R1,00,000 owing to Government, and proposals for liquidating the same within the period of ten years have been sanctioned. The remission of three years' interest which Ali Rajpur, in common with all the other States in this Agency, has gratefully accepted, will materially lessen the difficulty of paying the instalments.

If favoured by a few satisfactory seasons, the State should rapidly recover its former prosperity.

The young Rana has continued his education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guardianship of Thakur Lachhman Singh. At the invitation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General he was also present at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, being accompanied thither by his mother, the Dowager Rani Dhankuhwarba Sahiba. The title of Maharani was conferred on the latter as a personal distinction. The grant of this honour to the young Chief's mother has given the liveliest satisfaction to all classes in the State. Barwani.

In spite of the fact that during the first six months of the year more or less severe scarcity affected the whole State, it is very satisfactory to record the extraordinary power of recuperation shown in this State under the favourable conditions which have existed since September.

Two hundred and forty thousand, six hundred, and three *bighas* of land were sown for the *kharif* crop as compared with 193,750 in 1901-02, the outturn being 581,959 maunds against 152,633 in the preceding year and more than 200,000 maunds in excess of the last normal year (1898-99). The increase in area sown for the *rabi* crop was very slight * due to deficiency in the water-supply, but the outturn showed a marked improvement, being 23,212 maunds against 3,455 in 1901-02. These figures, however, are still more than 50 per cent. below the normal. The accounts show a most satisfactory improvement. The land revenue realised amounted to R1,54,000 as against R67,000 in the preceding year and R1,28,000 in 1898-99, while the total ordinary receipts stand at R4,05,000, an excess of R72,000 over the estimates and more than 25 per cent. in excess of the receipts for the year 1898-99. The State owes 1½ lakhs to Government and has a closing balance of R1,98,267.

* Bighas 12,396 as compared with 11,156.

This satisfactory condition of things reflects the greatest credit on the work done by the late Mr. Khory during the famine period and also on the present Superintendent, Mr. K. M. Phatak, who has ably administered the State during the year under report. The increase in revenue is entirely due to increased cultivation and in no way to an increase of rates or assessment.

In connection with His Majesty's Coronation arrears of land revenue, amounting in all to R1,43,894, were remitted.

The village banks which were started last year show progress, though the scope of their operations is naturally still limited. In 266 villages, out of a total of 301 villages under the Revenue Department, such banks have been started; the actual amount of grain deposited as capital is 1,857 maunds with an additional 1,035 maunds promised but not realised at the time of submitting this report. Thus the average capital of each bank is still only ten maunds approximately, as compared with four maunds last year. It will be interesting to observe the development of these institutions.

The cotton and ginning press for which a concession was granted to Mr. Gustadji Jamsetji last year, was opened for business in January 1903.

A separate report on the working of the State Public Works Department has been submitted to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in the Public Works Department.

The following figures show the value of trade in the Barwani State :—

	R
Imports	6,44,028
Exports	7,11,842

The principal items of import are groceries, grains, and articles of European manufacture. The export trade is principally made up of raw and ginned cotton and grains. The total export and import dues realised amounted to R30,555 or an average of 2¼ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Education shows good progress. Twenty-one boys' schools and 5 girls' schools are in existence with a total average attendance daily of 985·52 as compared with 911·75 in 1901-02. The five girls' schools show a total average daily attendance of 177·56. The percentage of male and female scholars to population of school-going age is 19·97 and 3·45, respectively.

Generally speaking, the State is in a flourishing condition. It owes R1,50,000 to Government, but will easily be able to liquidate this within the five years allotted for the purpose. The land assessment throughout the State

is very low, and there is still a considerable margin for improvement in the receipts.

The Rana has continued his education at the Daly College and is doing well.

Jobat. The State has been satisfactorily administered by Munshi Munfait Ali who shows energy and tact in dealing with the people.

Distress was severe during the first six months of the year and the sum of ₹16,200 was expended on Relief Works and ₹4,200 on *takavi* advances. It is satisfactory to report that the revenue shows a marked improvement as compared with 1901-02. The ordinary receipts amounted to ₹21,131 as against ₹16,400 in the preceding year.

The continued need for relief measures rendered necessary a further loan from Government, and the liabilities of this small State now stand at one lakh of rupees, of which ₹75,000 are owing to Government and ₹25,000 to the Maharaja Sindhia. Proposals have been submitted regarding the liquidation of this heavy debt which, as in the case of Jhabua, seeing that it is entirely due to Famine, would seem to call for special treatment. There is little doubt that with good seasons improvement of the revenue will be rapid, but many years must elapse before the State could possibly pay off in full with interest the debt, which to maintain its existence it has had to incur during the past three years.

The asbestos deposits were worked by Messrs. Kiddle, Reeve & Co. until June last and in all some 34 tons of mineral have been excavated. The licensees have exported 14 tons only and now report that the quality of the asbestos found in the State is so poor that it is difficult, if not impossible, to find a market for it.

Efforts to induce the Bhils to practise irrigation have met with a certain measure of success. During the year under report 62½ acres of land were irrigated from 66 wells. Prior to the year 1900 not one well of this kind existed and irrigation was not known.

Minor Estates: Mathwar. Thakur Bakht Singh has been absent from his Estate during the greater part of the year owing to sickness in his family and latterly owing to the death in Khandesh of his only son.

The administration has been carried on by the Kamdar under the control of the Superintendent of Ali Rajpur.

The accounts of the year have not yet been received. A further report will shortly be submitted regarding the affairs of this encumbered Estate.

Ratnmal. In the Ratnmal Thakurate (which is under superintendence) a contract has been given for the extraction of catechu (*Khatta*) from the forests of the Estate. The contractor undertakes to pay ₹6,000 for the concession which lasts for three years. The financial position of this small Estate is very satisfactory.

There is nothing of importance to record in connection with the administration of the other minor Estates in this Agency, except a marked general improvement in their condition due to the satisfactory monsoon.

Forests. Mr. St. Joseph has held charge of the forests of Dhar, Barwani, and Ali Rajpur throughout the year. In October the forests of Jobat, Mathwar, and Ratnmal were added to his charge.

The total forest area now under protection is approximately 1,650 square miles.

The results of his administration have been uniformly good, and this is especially the case as regards the revenue. The estimates and also the actuals for last year have in each case (except Mathwar) been exceeded.

The following table shows the financial results obtained :—

State.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	₹	₹	₹
Dhar	23,029	18,612	4,417
Ali Rajpur	13,096	9,368	3,728
Barwani	28,352	22,227	6,125
Jobat	1,817	895	922
Mathwar	not	received	
Ratnmal	4,518	174	4,344
TOTAL	70,812	51,276	19,536

The demarcation of the forests was commenced in Dhar and Ali Rajpur, 24½ miles and 48½ miles respectively being completed. In Barwani the entire area is now demarcated with the exception of a small protected area at Niwali. Demarcation is at present hardly necessary in the remaining small States. Efforts to protect the forests from fire have not met with general success except in Barwani where at the close of the year approximately 85 per cent. of the forest remained intact. In Ali Rajpur 40 per cent. only had up to that time been saved, while in Dhar the protection was even less. It should be remembered, however, in considering this matter that the Forest administration has to contend with a custom which has prevailed since time immemorial and which in some cases has its root in religious ceremonies. I doubt not, however, that gradually, as the people understand the matter, fire protection will be possible in all the States to the same extent as it has been found to be possible in Barwani.

E. BARNES, *Captain*,
Political Agent in Bhopawar.

DATED CAMP, SIRDARPUR;
The 29th April 1903.

Statement showing the Financial Condition (Receipts and Expenditure) of the States in the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1902-1903.

NAME OF STATE.	Opening balance on the 1st April 1902. Actual.	RECEIPTS FOR 1902-1903, REVISED ESTIMATES.			Grand Total.	EXPENDITURE FOR 1902-1903, REVISED ESTIMATES.			Closing balance on 31st March 1903.	REMARKS.
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar	44,761	6,56,239	4,80,239 *a*	11,36,478	11,81,239	7,85,712	2,90,527 *b*	10,76,239	1,05,000	*a* This includes the loan of R3,00,000 received from the Government of India.
										b Famine Expenditure, etc., etc.
Jhabua	3,836	91,315	2,53,361 *c*	3,44,676	3,48,512	86,985	2,46,973 *d*	3,33,958	14,554	*c* Includes R2,42,000 loan from Government.
										d Includes Famine charges, liquidation of debts and advances to Thakurs.
Ali Rajpur	72,999	87,907	66,942 *e*	1,54,849	2,27,848	97,015	87,013 *f*	1,84,028	43,820	*e* Includes Government loan R 50,000 Advances recovered 9,442 Dowry of the Rana 7,500
										f Consists of *Takavi* advances' expenditure in connection with famine, interest on Government loan and marriage expenses of the Rana's sister and grant of Bonus to late Superintendent.
Barwani	1,44,017	4,05,167	1,06,595 *g*	5,11,762	6,55,779	3,51,607	1,05,905 *h*	4,57,512	1,98,267	*g* Includes Government loan and other loans raised and refunds of Khasgi, etc.
										h Includes expenses in connection with famine gratuitous relief, refund to Khasgi and interest on loans.
Jobat	5,242	21,134	26,000 *i*	47,134	52,375	19,682	20,994 *j*	40,676	11,699	*i* Includes loans raised with Government.
										j Includes interest paid on loans raised and Famine Relief Works, etc.
Ratnmal	6,359	5,729	...	5,729	12,088	3,834	...	3,834	8,754	

CHAPTER V.

MALWA.

Report on the Malwa Political Agency for the year 1902-1903.

Seasons and Crops.

1. The effect of the previous bad year was felt in the country till the rains broke, and scarcity prevailed in parts of the Agency. It was confined to the districts on the east of the Chambal. It was worse in the north-west corner of the Agency than elsewhere. The condition in the hilly tract of the Ratlam and Sailana States was that of a slight famine.

Relief measures were organised and the wages granted to the workers and dependents on workers were adequate. The continued absence of rainfall caused great anxieties among the cultivators during the whole of June 1902, but the first week of July opened with a good downpour all over the Agency and enabled the sowing of the autumn crops to be undertaken before it was too late. A short break in the rain caused temporary depression among the cultivators throughout the Agency, but the break was followed by another good downpour by the middle of August which saved the autumn crops. It was, however, not sufficient to replenish the wells. The total rainfall during the year under report measured at Nimach was 28 inches and 23 cents.

On the whole the rainfall was general throughout the Agency and there was no sign of further distress.

Public Health.

2. Plague broke out in Ratlam in the month of November 1902. Major Tighe at once proceeded to Ratlam to consult with the Residency Surgeon, Indore, who was asked to go there, and the Diwan of Ratlam, as to what measures should be taken for the prevention of the spread of the disease. All possible precautions were taken to stamp it out from Ratlam but in vain. It increased during the cold weather and the neighbourhood was affected. Lieutenant Tyrrell, I.M.S., was appointed on special plague duty in Malwa with his head-quarters at Ratlam in February 1903.

Occurrences of note.

3. The Diwan of Sailana having been deputed by His Highness the Raja of Sailana to consult the Political Agent regarding the decision of the Government of India about the relative precedence of the States of Sitamau and Sailana, came to Nimach on the 22nd April 1902. Notwithstanding the advice given to the Raja to accept the decision and to give up the idea of submitting further representation in the matter, he submitted the question again before the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General whose reply to the Raja was that the decision of the Government of India was final.

4. On the 30th May 1902 a Darbar was held by the Political Agent in honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday. It was attended by the Subah of Nimach and other Gwalior local officials and by vakils in attendance on the Political Agent.

5. The sad news of the serious illness of His Majesty the King-Emperor was received on the 25th of June, and was at once communicated to all the Chiefs in the Agency in order that the Darbars which they had proposed to hold in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty might be postponed.

6. The *Sanads* granted by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India to the Assistant Diwan, the State Engineer, and the State Doctor of Ratlam, the Assistant to the Minister, the Superintendent of Police, the State Medical Officer, and the Naib Tahsildar of Jaora, and also to the Officials of the Sailana State for meritorious work during the famine of 1899-1900, were presented by the Political Agent to the recipients in public Darbars held in the respective States during the months of September and October 1902.

7. Their Highnesses the Nawab of Jaora and the Raja of Ratlam visited Nimach on the 21st September 1902.

8. The final meeting of the Malwa Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha was held on the 21st of October, and was presided over by the Political Agent who replied to the address read. The meeting was well attended. Representatives from the States of Jaipur, Tonk, Alwar, and Dholpur were present.

9. His Highness Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda came to Ratlam prior to the occurrence of plague for a change of air and stayed there a week. On the 18th November he came to Nimach and left for Udaipur the same night. During his stay at Nimach he was the guest of the Political Agent.

The Political Agent left Nimach for Delhi for the Coronation Darbar on the 11th of December 1902 and remained there till the 13th of January 1903. Their Highnesses the Nawab of Jaora and the Raja of Ratlam and the Thakur of Piploda were present at Delhi for the Darbar.

10. Both their Highnesses the Nawab of Jaora and the Raja of Ratlam who were Under Officers of the Imperial Cadet Corps escorted His Excellency the Viceroy on State occasions and were also presented to His Excellency in the Darbar as Ruling Chiefs.

11. Their Highnesses the Rajas of Sitamau and Sailana were excused attendance at the Darbar on account of their financial difficulties.

12. His Highness the Nawab of Jaora remained with the Imperial Cadet Corps throughout the year under report. He was permitted to retire by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 30th of March 1903. Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., Minister of Jaora, continued to administer the State. Jaora.

13. His Highness was present at the Delhi Coronation Darbar with the Imperial Cadet Corps and escorted His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the Darbar on the 1st of January 1903.

14. His Highness was married to the daughter of Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., on the 7th of March 1903; the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the Political Agent, and other European guests were invited to attend. Their Highnesses the Rajas of Ratlam, Sitamau, and Sailana, and Maharaj Rana of Dholpur were among those invited to witness the ceremony.

15. There were 34 inches of rain in Jaora which was very favourable for both *kharif* and *rabi* harvests. It was not, however, sufficient to replenish the wells. The opium crop was somewhat below average.

16. Jaora fortunately escaped plague infection in spite of the fact that it was prevalent as near to the borders as Namli; and credit is due to the State authorities for the precautionary measures adopted and ably carried out by them.

17. On account of the non-realisation of the State revenue in full the Jaora Darbar had to obtain a further loan of ₹1,15,000 during the year under report from the Government of India. This makes up a total of ₹5,00,000 received on loan by Jaora from the Government of India for famine and administrative purposes in addition to the loan of ₹3,25,000 borrowed by the State from His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia. The Jaora Darbar has, however, repaid ₹75,000 towards the Gwalior loan and has also discharged during the year under report the loan of ₹2,25,000 received from the Bank of Bengal by the sale of the 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes aggregating ₹2,50,000 which were held by the Bank as security.

18. There was no boundary case during the year.

19. His Highness Raja Sajjan Singhji continued to be attached to the Imperial Cadet Corps throughout the year and the State was administered by his Diwan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, C.I.E., under the supervision of the Political Agent. The Raja was permitted to retire from the Imperial Cadet Corps by His Excellency the Viceroy and returned to Ratlam on the 23rd March 1903. His Highness married the second daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Kutch on the 29th of June 1902; and in October 1902 he married a second wife who is the daughter of the Maharana of Sunth Rampur with whom negotiations had failed before his first marriage. Ratlam.

20. His Highness took part in the Delhi Coronation Darbar as a Member of the Imperial Cadet Corps and escorted His Excellency the Viceroy on various State functions. He was also treated as a Ruling Chief at the Darbar and other functions.

21. The *jagirs* of Basinera, Palas, and Phalkhunta are under State management—the first two owing to failure to pay their dues to the Darbar and the third in consequence of the minority of the Thakur. The *jagirs* of Kelkatch and Harsora are also under the management of the Darbar as the

question of succession to these *jagirs* has not yet been settled. The *jagirdar* of Sarwan died on the 2nd of October 1902 without issue. As part of this Estate is held under the guarantee of the British Government, the question of the succession is under consideration and will require the order of the Government of India.

22. The rainfall during the year in the Ratlam State measured 34 inches and 76 cents. This good rainfall resulted in a bumper crop of *kharif*. The *rabi* crop also proved an exceptionally good one, but owing to the plague and the consequent difficulty of obtaining labour for agricultural work, it will not be possible to take full advantage thereof.

23. Out of the loan of R1,00,000 (one lakh) granted to the Darbar nothing was repaid during the year as the first instalment falls due in August 1903. The State has, however, paid R6,482-3-1 towards the interest of the loan up to 31st July 1902. His Highness had advanced during the famine R80,000 from his private purse. The State paid back R15,650-7-0 towards this advance. Rupees 60,000 more were sanctioned by the Government of India as a loan to the State, but it has not yet drawn this sum.

24. The Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII was celebrated in this State on the 9th August 1902 with great rejoicings—31 prisoners were released and arrears of land revenue and other dues up to the year 1900-1901, amounting to nearly 8½ lakhs of rupees, were remitted.

25. There was no case of opium smuggling during the year.

26. There were three cases of counterfeiting coins during the year under report. In the first case the accused was discharged. In the second the accused was convicted and punished according to law and the third one is under investigation.

27. The Judicial administration of the State is satisfactory.

28. There was no boundary case during the year.

29. On the 19th February 1903, the gate of the Ratlam Jail was forced open and 31 convicts escaped. Twenty-four convicts were arrested and 7 are still at large. This was due to faulty arrangement of Jail Guards and the State has been warned against such negligence. Those in fault are being tried by the State Court.

30. The management of the State Hospital is carried on satisfactorily.

31. Plague broke out in Ratlam City about the middle of November 1902. The Political Agent visited the place soon after with the Indore Residency Surgeon and gave the Darbar officials instructions to combat the plague. In spite of all the measures adopted for the prevention of the spread of the disease it unfortunately increased and the surrounding villages were infected with plague. The following statement gives the total attacks and deaths from the plague during the year :—

	City.		District.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
From November 7th	104	73	...	...
December	442	360	60	54
January 1903	967	773	86	41
February 1903	656	514	209	134
March 1903	169	129	528	333
Total	2,338	1,849	883	562

32. His Highness Raja Ram Singhji continued to administer the State with the assistance of his Diwan, Rao Bahadur Balwant Rao Trimbak. His Highness has not yet been given full powers, the question regarding which is under the consideration of the Government of India.

33. His Highness the Raja celebrated the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII on the 9th August 1902 with great rejoicings throughout the State. Prisoners were released and remission of land revenue, amounting to R89,495, was granted to agriculturists and others.

34. His Highness was invited to the Coronation Darbar at Delhi on the 1st of January 1903, but owing to the poverty of his State he was reluctantly obliged to give up the idea of attending the Darbar and there tendering his homage to his Sovereign through His Excellency the Viceroy. Local celebrations in honour of the occasion were, however, held by His Highness on the 1st January at Sitamau.

35. The rainfall in the State during the year was 30 inches and 50 cents as compared with 16 inches and 4 cents of the previous year.

36. Both the *kharif* and the *rabi* crops were good. The opium crop was twelve annas in a rupee owing to deficiency of water in wells. On the whole, the harvests of the year were calculated to bring in full revenue collections.

37. The State borrowed no money from the Government of India but made its own arrangement with its *potdar* to whom the State now is indebted to the extent of nearly ₹1,20,000.

His Highness has now proposed to apply for a loan from the Government of India in the hope that the low rate of interest on such loans will enable the State to get clear of debt within a shorter period.

38. There was no boundary case during the year.

39. There was no case of counterfeit coin in the State during the year.

40. The Judicial administration of the State has been satisfactory.

41. The management of the State Jail and Hospital is well looked after. Birth and death registers are kept by the village and revenue officers and the police.

42. A telegraph office was opened at Sitamau during the year and the State built a house for the combined post and telegraph office, the rent of which at 6 per cent. on the capital value is to be paid by the Department.

43. Sitamau was fortunate enough to entirely escape plague infection throughout the year.

Sailana.

44. His Highness Raja Jaswant Singhji of Sailana continued to administer his State with tact and ability.

45. His Highness the Raja was invited to attend the Coronation Darbar at Delhi on the 1st of January 1903. He had wished to be present on the occasion, but the embarrassed affairs of his State prevented him from fulfilling his obligations and compelled him to ask to be excused. His Highness however celebrated the occasion in his capital with great rejoicings.

46. His Highness also observed the 9th of August 1902, the Coronation day of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, locally with much ceremony.

47. During the year under report the rainfall in the Sailana State measured 27 inches 43 cents. This would ordinarily have been sufficient for both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, but owing to the dryness of the soil from deficient rainfall of past years water in the wells was not sufficient for the proper irrigation of the opium crop which fell short of the average.

48. The State could pay no instalment towards the liquidation of the debt contracted during the famine year.

49. The Semlia *Jagir* which was under attachment by the Sailana Darbar was restored to the *jagirdar* on his acknowledgment of subordination to his suzerain Chief.

50. The Judicial administration of the State was satisfactory.

51. There was no case of boundary dispute during the year.

52. Plague has unfortunately entered the State and five villages of Sailana were infected with plague notwithstanding all the precautionary measures adopted against its importation from the neighbouring State of Ratlam.

Piploda.

53. Thakur Kesri Singh of Piploda continued to administer the Estate with zeal and care.

54. The rainfall was good and the *kharif* and *rabi* crops were satisfactory.

55. The Thakur of Piploda was invited to attend the Delhi Darbar by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. He was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy in the Darbar on the 1st of January 1903.

56. Rughunath Singh of Kanser and Arjun Singh of Dhaturia, the two brothers of the Thakur, were married to ladies from Kathiawar during the year.

Sarwan. 57. Thakur Amar Singh of Sarwan died on the 2nd October 1902; the question of succession to this guaranteed Estate is under the consideration of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Chapaner. 58. The Thakur of Chapaner was entrusted with the management of his affairs during the month of February 1903. The supervision of the Agency will, however, continue till the estate is free from debt.

Trade. 59. There was no marked increase in the import of grain during the year under report over that of the previous year. The opium crop was good on the whole but somewhat below the average.

Judicial. 60. The Political Agent tried eight cases in his Court.

Civil. There were six appeals from the decision of the Civil Judge, Nimach.

Criminal. There were four appeals against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach.

Five session trials were held by the Political Agent during the year.

Police. 61. The States under the Malwa Agency have continued to maintain the reputation of their Police Forces.

Dakaitis. The following cases of dakaiti were reported:—

Gwalior	26
Indore	41
Jaora	5
Ratlam	13
Sitamau	5
Sailana	5
Piploda	1
Pirawa	0
Dewas, senior branch	2
Dewas, junior branch	1

The strength of the Sub-Agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department is as follows:—

1 Inspector.
1 Najib.
1 Dafadar.

Education. 62. The Jaora and Ratlam States have continued to support educational institutions in their States in a liberal manner. Schools in the Sitamau and Sailana States and in Piploda are also as well looked after as can be expected.

Boundary. 63. There were no boundary cases during the year.

Miscellaneous. 64. No fairs were held during the year.

J. MANNERS SMITH, *Major*,
Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Political Agency for the year 1902-1903.

1. The rainfall was below the average at all places except Sohagpur where 17 inches of rain fell on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of August, thus bringing the total rainfall above the average for a year. There were no winter rains, but owing to good rain in November the soil retained much of its moisture. Rainfall and Crops.

2. The condition of the crops was, therefore, far better than in the previous year and both the harvests were excellent, with the exception of the *kodo* crop which was below the average in most places, and the *arhar* crop which was totally destroyed by frost.

3. The public health was good throughout the year although plague was prevalent in a severe form in the neighbouring districts of Allahabad and Jabalpur. Owing to this the Rewah Darbar adopted new precautions against plague, and inspection camps were formed at four stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, situated in Rewah territory. Small pox was prevalent in some villages of the Nagod State and the Jaso Jagir. Public health.

4. The administration continues to be satisfactorily conducted.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah visited Ratlam in July 1902. Rewah.

The Umaria Colliery flourishes as usual. The receipts for the year amount to R2,19,478 against R1,95,437-11-4 during 1901-1902. The test borings put down near Pali (Birsinghpur, Bengal-Nagpur Railway) have not proved successful.

The sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah was married to His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi on 2nd February 1903.

A son and heir, by Her Highness the Ujjainin (Dumraon) Maharani, was born to His Highness the Maharaja, on the 12th March 1903.

Lal Ramanuj Prasad Singh, C.I.E., who had held the Diwanship of Rewah since 1892, retired on pension during the year under report and was succeeded by Rao Bahadur Lal Pratap Singh, Assistant Diwan.

Lal Janardan Singh, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, received the title of Rao Bahadur on the 1st January 1903.

The services of Mr. A. W. Blunt, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, which had been lent to the Rewah State, were replaced at the disposal of Government in May 1902, as he could no longer be spared from his proper work.

His Highness the Maharaja was invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Darbar held at Delhi in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness left Rewah on 27th December 1902 and returned on 15th January 1903.

5. The Raja still lives at Benares and has not visited Nagod or Sutna during the year. Nagod.

The Diwan, Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal, continues to do excellent work in the interests of the State.

Lal Chhatrapal Singh, uncle of the present Raja of Nagod, died on 27th October 1902, leaving two sons, and the Thakurain of Sidpura, who used to receive R60 per mensem from the State as maintenance allowance, died on the 21st March 1903 without leaving an heir.

The revenue survey operations have been completed, but 132 villages remain to be assessed. Much good and reliable work has been done by the Settlement Officer (Munshi Parmanand, Assistant Diwan).

The Assistant Diwan appeared as a witness before the Irrigation Commission at Gwalior in December 1902.

6. The Jagirdar continues to live in Richul. Jaso.

Kunwar Girwar Singh, son of the Jagirdar, is still a student at the Daly College, Indore, where he is making good progress both mentally and physically.

The eldest daughter of the Jagirdar has been married to a Thakur in the Panna State.

The affairs of the *jagir* are satisfactorily conducted by the Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal. The Ex-Kamdar, Munshi Ram Ghulam Singh, receives a pension of R41-10-8 per mensem from the revenues of the *jagir*.

Chaubey Jagirs Paldeo.

7. The Jagirdar of Paldeo received the title of Rao Bahadur on 1st January 1908. He has reorganised the Police arrangements of his Jagir and his behaviour is generally satisfactory. His eldest son, Chaube Govind Prasad, is still studying at the Sirdar School at Nagod, and a loan of R6,000 at 6 per cent. interest has been taken by the Jagirdar from the Nagod State, to enable him to pay off creditors who were in receipt of compound interest at exorbitant rates.

Taraon.

8. The Jagirdar of Taraon has placed an ancient pensioner from the United Provinces Police in charge of Police arrangements in his Jagir, and some Taraon villagers who were accused of assaulting a British Police constable in British territory and confining him in their village were handed over by the Jagirdar (after much protesting) to be tried by the British Courts.

Bhaisaunda.

9. The conduct of the Jagirdar of Bhaisaunda has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Trade.

10. The export of linseed has been above the average and large profits have accrued to the Rewah and Nagod Forest Departments, through a rise in the price of lac.

Revenue and Finance. Rewah.

11. There was an opening balance of R9,67,991 and the total receipts during the year amounted to R29,12,206 against an estimate of R25,05,175. The total expenditure was R32,37,507 against an estimate of R24,57,734. The year closed with a balance of R6,42,690. The increase in receipts is due to unusually large revenue collections including arrears of past years and to the high prices which have been obtainable for lac. The increase in expenditure is chiefly due to the Delhi Darbar and the marriage of His Highness's sister. The expenditure under the latter head will, however, be recouped during 1903-1904 when it is expected that between 5 and 6 lakhs of rupees will be collected as *dijawan* or marriage cess.

Nagode.

12. The opening balance amounted to R89,651 and the total receipts to R1,65,117 against an estimate of R1,69,500. The total expenditure was R1,28,811 against an estimate of R1,47,000.

The year closed with a balance of R1,25,957, including R50,000 in Government Promissory notes.

All claims for arrears of pay and debts of the time of the present Raja have been settled and those of the late Raja's time are under consideration.

Jaso.

13. The year commenced with a balance of R5,284 and, the total receipts and expenditure being R24,930 and R27,474 respectively, the closing balance was R2,740.

Rupees four thousand and forty-four were spent in the marriage of the Jagirdar's daughter.

Judicial.

14. Twelve persons concerned in 6 cases were tried by the Political Agent who also heard and disposed of 5 appeals from Nagod and Jaso—two in civil cases and three in criminal cases.

Rewah.

15. The Rewah Darbar Report shows that 1,567 criminal cases, in which 2,964 persons were implicated, were tried during the year. Three thousand five hundred and eighty original cases and 236 appeals were disposed of by Civil Courts. Six thousand six hundred and ninety-seven original revenue cases and 117 appeals were heard and decided.

The Rewah jail which has been frequently visited by the Political Agent is maintaining its reputation in every way. Twenty-one persons died in the jail during the year.

Nagod.

16. The statement received from the Nagod State shows that 206 criminal cases, in which 314 persons were concerned, were disposed of during the year.

Six hundred and forty-six civil and 1,690 revenue cases were also decided.

The Nagod jail was free from any disturbance and the condition of the prisoners was good throughout the year. A type press has been procured from Bombay which prints Forms and Registers of all kinds in English, Urdu, and Hindi.

17. There has been no case of dakaiti during the year under report. **Dakaiti and other serious crime.**

In the two cases of dakaiti in Rewah State which were mentioned in the previous year's report, 6 persons were finally made over by the Changbhakar State to the Rewah Darbar and these, together with 5 others, or 11 in all, were tried in the Rewah Courts with the result that 1 was pardoned on turning approver, while 10 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

18. Forty-five boys and 55 girls were born in the proclaimed villages during the year. At the end of the year 38 boys and 29 girls were alive. Deaths amongst girls in one village are very excessive and the Darbar is said to have taken action in the matter. **Suppression of female infanticide in Rewah.**

19. Statements received from the various States of the Agency show that 3,621 boys and girls were educated at a cost of R33,774-11-0, which gives an annual average of R9-5-3 per head. **Education.**

The head master of the Rewah High School again examined the Nagod Sardar and Town Schools, and his report was on the whole satisfactory, especially as regards the Sardar School.

20. The one boundary case (between Sohawal and Panna), which was pending at the close of the previous year, still remains undecided. No Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed during the year. **Boundary.**

21. No difficulty has been experienced in this Agency in securing observance of the prescribed rules regarding interstatal jurisdiction. **Miscellaneous.**

The following table shows the number of persons made over under the rules:—

9 from Maihar to Nagod, Rewah, and Jaso.
3 from Sohawal to Maihar and Kothi.
2 from Kothi to Rewah and Jaso.
1 from Jaso to Ajaigarh.
3 from Nagod to Maihar, Rewah, and Jaso.

22. Much loyal satisfaction was expressed by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah at the conclusion of peace at Pretoria on 31st May 1902. The event was signalised by the Maharaja by a public holiday at Rewah and by the despatch of a congratulatory telegram to Government through the Political Agent, Baghelkhand. **The end of the Boer war.**

23. Telegrams and letters were received from His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah and the Rajas of Baraunda, Maihar, Kothi, and Sohawal and the Jagirdars of Paldeo, Pahra, Bhaisaunda, and Kamta Rajaula giving expression to their feelings of sorrow during the illness of the King-Emperor and of joy at His Majesty's recovery and Coronation. A list is appended showing remissions of arrears of revenue and debts which were granted by the States under this Agency in honour of the latter event. **Illness of His Majesty the King-Emperor.**

24. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah attended the Darbar by invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy and took part in most of the important ceremonies which were then observed. Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal, Diwan of Nagod, also attended the Darbar as a guest of the Local Administration. **The Coronation Darbar at Delhi.**

The occasion was marked by public holidays and festivities and by the release of prisoners in all the States under this Agency. The Statement given below shows the number of prisoners released in each State.

Rewah	40	Sohawal	4
Nagod	6	Jaso	1
Maihar	3	Kamta Rajaula	1

The remaining States and Jagirs had no prisoners to release.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Major,*
Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

SUTNA;
The 7th May 1903.

Statement showing remission of arrears of revenue, etc., by the States in the Agency in Honour of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

Number.	Name of State.	Amount.			Remarks.
		₹	a.	p.	
1	Nagod . . .	90,102	9	5	
2	Maihar . . .	37,389	3	7	
3	Sohawal . . .	5,321	2	1	
4	Kothi . . .	7,275	15	6	
5	Baraunda . .	6,000	0	0	Also 2,500 maunds grain.
6	Jaso . . .	13,893	12	0	
7	Paldeo . . .	2,000	0	0	
8	Pahra . . .	3,205	7	0	Also 250 maunds 30 seers grain and 200 maunds mahoa.
9	Taraon . . .	1,013	10	3	
10	Bhaisonda . .	3,102	0	0	
11	Kamta Rajaula .	200	0	0	Also 50 maunds grain.
12	Rewah . . .	7,44,294	4	7	Revenue.
		1,04,822	10	9	Debts.
	Total .	10,18,620	11	2	And 2,800 maunds 30 seers grain and 200 maunds mahoa.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bhaghelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Political Agency for 1902-1903.

Season and crop.

1. The *Kharif* crop was as a whole an excellent one. The *Rabi* has suffered to a certain extent from the almost total failure of the winter rains, which has also caused the water level in the wells to become very low.

Viceroy's visit.

2. In the month of October 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited the States of Datia and Orchha. This is the first occasion for nearly 100 years that the Bundelkhand Agency has been visited by the representative of the Sovereign.

The Chiefs of Bijawar and Baoni were received in private audience by His Excellency—the former at Orchha and the latter at Jhansi.

Delhi Darbar.

3. The Maharajas of Orchha, Datia, Samthar, Charkhari, and Chhatarpur and the Rao of Alipura received invitations to attend the Coronation Darbar at Delhi. With the exception of the Maharaja of Chhatarpur, who was prevented by indisposition from being present, all the Chiefs noted took part in the Darbar.

The other Chiefs, who were present at Delhi in 1877, were on this occasion excused from attendance, owing in most instances to financial considerations due to the effects of famine. Those who were not able to participate in the Delhi Darbar held local Darbars and rejoicings in honour of the event. All the States followed the principles observed in British India in respect of the release of a number of convicts, and the remission or reduction of the sentences of others.

Irrigation.

4. A question of considerable importance to the States concerned was under consideration during the past year in regard to proposals put before the States concerned, and accepted by them for the assumption by Government of all State minor channels, compensation being paid where necessary. The more careful and economical working of the Betwa Canal which is expected to result will be most beneficial to the States, particularly to those which have shown a desire for expansion of irrigation.

Irrigation Commission.

5. The Irrigation Commission examined a number of witnesses from the States in the Agency, at Gwalior, and it is hoped that valuable and expert advice as to the best means to extend and improve irrigation will result.

6. After the departure of Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Lieutenant (now Captain) S. H. Jacob was attached to the Agency for a few months.

Orchha.

7. It is a matter for general congratulation that the differences, which necessitated the absence of Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh from the State for some years, were settled before the Coronation Darbar, and that the Raja Bahadur has again taken up his residence in the State.

His Highness the Maharaja will now be able to personally instruct his son and heir in the principles of good Government and administration, a measure which cannot but conduce to the future welfare of the State.

The family has had to deplore the untimely death of two of its members during the past year.

Datia.

8. After the Coronation Darbar His Highness accompanied by his family visited Hardwar and Jagunnath Puri, halting a few days at Calcutta where he was the guest of the Government of India.

On his return journey His Highness most unfortunately suffered a bereavement by the death of the elder Maharani which occurred at Allahabad.

The Darbar have for some years past been engaged in arranging for the substitution of Indian Government coinage in lieu of the local denominations in use in the State. During the past year this change in the currency was completed. If the conditions upon which the conversion has been made are generally accepted as adequate, the State cannot but derive great advantages as a result of this procedure.

Panna.

9. In April 1902, the Maharaja Madho Singh was deposed by order of the Government of India as a result of the Commission of enquiry which was held for the purposes of investigating the circumstances attending the death of Rao Raja Khuman Singh, heir presumptive to the *gadi*. Kuar Jadvendra Singh,

the eldest son of the late Rao Raja, was selected as the Chief of the State, and he was duly installed by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in March 1903.

The Administration of the State during the minority of the young Maharaja has been vested in a Dewan, assisted by a consultative Council, under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

The work of reorganization of the State Departments is in progress under the supervision of Rao Bahadur Balabhai Mancharam, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, who has been selected as Diwan. A Revenue and Cadastral Survey under the superintendence of Mr. G. B. Scott, late Superintendent, Government Survey Department, is in progress, with a view to a Revenue Settlement.

Charkhari. 10. On the 5th of September 1902, a son (heir apparent) was born to the Chief. The Chief has been made a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and was invested at Delhi.

The Darbar have under consideration a proposal to lease to Desais Ratn Lal and Bhai the right to mine for diamonds in the Raipura Pargana for ten years.

Bijawar. 11. The Revenue and Cadastral Survey of the State under Mr. G. B. Scott was still in progress at the close of the year. Munshi Gopinath, a Tahsildar in the Ajmer-Merwara District, was appointed Diwan of the State.

The Maharaja, Sawant Singh, was entrusted on the 1st January 1903, with the management of the State subject to certain conditions.

The *zabta* or Feudal System in vogue in the State was during the year modified and altered to modern requirements, the Maimars and Jagirdars of the State having agreed with the sanction of the Darbar to commute the system of *zabta* by payment of an annual fixed charge to the State.

Baoni. 12. The Nawab has been entrusted with the management of his State subject to certain conditions.

The Chief paid a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh at Orai in February 1903.

The Nawab, who last year lost his Begam, contracted a marriage with a lady of the same family.

As a result of the recent Cadastral Survey a Revenue Settlement of the State was carried out by Mr. G. B. Scott, and has been referred for sanction to the proper authority.

A State hospital was opened at Kadaura in the year under report.

Sarila. 13. During the year a Revenue Settlement of the land was made by Mr. G. B. Scott, and has been referred for sanction to the proper authority.

A State hospital was opened at Sarila during the year.

Alipura. 14. The Jagirdar of Alipura was granted the title of Raja as a personal distinction on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

Garauli. 15. A son was born to the Jagirdar of Garauli on the 14th of November 1902.

Dhurwai. 16. The management of the Dhurwai Jagir by the Government of India was withdrawn on the 9th of May 1902.

Gaurihar. 17. A grandson was born to the Jagirdar of Gaurihar on the 7th February 1903.

Jigni. 18. The Revenue Settlement of the villages in the Jigni Jagir is in progress.

Lughasi. 19. The Jagirdar of Lughasi, Khet Singh, died on the 22nd of September 1902, and the succession of his son Chhatrapati Singh has been sanctioned by the Government of India. During his minority the *jagir* is being managed by the Political Agent.

F. G. BEVILLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DEWAS STATE (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES) AND THE THAKURATE OF BAGLI.

Dewas. Lala Bisheshwar Nath, the Superintendent of the Senior Branch, which is still under superintendence, was, on his transfer to the Rajgarh State on the 31st July 1902, relieved by Mr. R. J. Bhidé, the Minister of the Junior Branch, and Mr. Daulat Rao Khanwilkar, the Naib-Dewan of the Junior Branch, was appointed Minister *vice* Mr. Bhidé, on probation.

The rainfall in the Dewas State, as in other parts of Central India, was timely and well distributed, though not quite sufficient to replenish the water supply in wells. The *kharif* and *rabi* crops yielded an abundant harvest. The consequent fall in prices to a great deal neutralised the financial gain to the cultivators.

The State as a whole was free from any serious epidemic. Every precaution was taken to prevent the importation of plague. The State shared in the general rejoicings connected with the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Chiefs of both branches attended the Delhi Darbar and the event was also locally celebrated throughout the State.

Arrears of land revenue were remitted to the extent of 5½ lakhs of rupees by the Senior Branch and 4½ lakhs by the Junior Branch in commemoration of the Coronation.

His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch, continued his studies at the Daly College and has progressed satisfactorily. The Chief of the Junior Branch continues to take an active interest in the affairs of State and maintains cordial relations with his Minister.

The Superintendent, Pandit Kesho Rao, resigned his appointment on the 1st September 1902, and was succeeded by Pandit Hira Lal.

Bagli. The Thakur of Bagli exercises certain magisterial powers and is afforded every facility for gaining an insight into affairs. He takes a keen interest in his work and is rapidly qualifying himself for larger powers.

The rainfall was timely and sufficient for agricultural purposes, and the outturn of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops was excellent.

His Majesty's Coronation was celebrated at Bagli on the 1st January 1903 with the usual ceremonies and much enthusiasm. Arrears of land revenue to the extent of ₹30,000 were remitted in commemoration of the event.

In spite of famine the financial condition of the Estate is sound and there is a handsome surplus in the Treasury.

W. E. JARDINE,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, INDORE;
The 19th June 1903.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Public Works carried out in Central India during the year 1902-1903.

1. The total outlay on Imperial Public Works in Central India amounted to R3,62,238.

2. The total expenditure on Public Works in Native States was R32,14,856.

3. *Imperial Public Works Department.*—The actual realisations, so far as known, amount to R13,598 during 1902-1903.

4. The following table exhibits expenditure from Imperial Funds :—

Head.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.
	R	R
Civil Buildings	71,000	71,961
Communications	1,34,200	1,24,756
Establishment	1,02,000	1,01,009
Tools and Plant	3,800	3,188
Suspense	...	867
TOTAL	3,11,000	3,01,781

and in addition the following outlay was incurred : —

	R
Military Works, Imperial	13,252
Contributions	11,133
Local Funds	33,559
Civil Department (Dâk bungalows, furniture, establishment, etc.)	2,507
TOTAL	60,457
TOTAL IMPERIAL	3,62,238

5. No original Military Works of any importance were carried out.

6. The following important Civil Works were completed :—

	R
(*a*) Additions and alterations to the Agency English Office, Indore, cost	14,190
(*b*) Additions and alterations to the Agency Vernacular Office, Indore, cost	9,808
(*c*) Bungalow for the 2nd Assistant at Indore (a local fund building purchased and altered)	15,190
(*d*) Public Works Inspection Bungalow, Indore	11,967

The following contributional works were in progress :—

(*i*) Eye hospital, Indore.
(*ii*) Construction of Jhabua-Meghnagar Road.
(*iii*) „ Piploda-Puniakheri Road.
(*iv*) „ Bamora-Kurwai Road.
(*v*) „ Mandsaur-Sitamau Road.

The last two roads are nearing completion.

7. *Native States.*—The following statement shows the detail of expendi- incurred by the Native States in Central India :—

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works in the Native States of Central India during 1902-1903.

Service Head.	Gwalior State.	Indore State.	States in the Bagheikhand Agency.	Barwani State.	Dhar State.	Narsinghgarh State.	Jaora State.	Ratlam State.	Sailana State.	Dewas State, Senior Branch.	Dewas State, Junior Branch.	States in the Bundelkhand Agency.	Rajgarh State.	Sitamau State.	Ali Rajpur State.	Jobat State.	Bhopal State.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief Works	...	...	...	7,310	37,824	...	...	...	13,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military.																	
Original Works	3,644	...	4,478	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,520
Repairs	3,570	...	6,820	...	....	142	...	45	...	...	...	582	...	...	...	...	486
Civil Works.																	
Buildings { Original	38,659	1,16,609	66,727	27,179	5,791	6,413	13,267	...	3,064	5,283	1,691	2,390	9,272	4,790	...	3,025	17,806
Buildings { Repairs	31,476	24,977	37,619	6,279	8,056	8,126	4,631	11,726	851	3,268	3,878	35,965		1,761	...		20,390
Communications { Original	1,65,951	1,17,025	2,607	64,409	13,031	20,036	...	883	...	154	...	6,804		...	...		...
Communications { Repairs	2,35,982	80,904	44,165	9,776	18,121	148	3,200	8,321	...	2,175	2,577	2,909		...	...		15,738
Tools and Plant	17,077	1,427	...	1,035	...	...	...	2,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,18,979	...	...	5,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,728
Establishment	2,42,020	51,490	14,708	9,762	15,625	6,082	5,830	...	260	2,346	2,295	273	756	919	...	...	20,552
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,555	5,856	45,867	2,793	30,414	1,535	6,129	...	1,073	263	3,211	14,817	...	...	...	...	51,800
Irrigation.																	
Original Works	3,71,334	15,629	316	3,790	4,000	957	...	1,252	...	4,750	500	...	...	...	464	...	...
Railways	*6,11,220	69,406	193	...	1,264	...	3,329	3,892	832	675	469	72	341	...	3,321	...	...
Total	18,43,467	4,83,323	2,23,500	1,38,406	1,34,126	43,562	36,386	28,968	19,202	18,914	14,821	63,812	10,369	7,470	3,785	3,025	1,42,020
GRAND TOTAL R32,14,856																	
Percentage of cost of establishment on total expenditure.	13·13	10·65	6·58	7·06	11·16	13·96	16·02	...	1·35	12·40	15·48	·42	7·29	12·30	...	...	14·47

* Exclusive of working expenses.

Mount Abu,
The 6th June 1903.

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Secretary in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana and Central India.

8. Total Expenditure R18,43,467.—*Lashkar Water Works.* This Project was taken in hand this year; the Survey is almost complete and preliminary estimates and plans are under preparation. Gwalior.

9. *Ujjain Water Works Scheme.*—Under the order of the Darbar a project with plans and estimates has been got up by Mr. Judd, Divisional Engineer, Malwa, for pumping water from the bed of the Sipra river. The Darbar has accorded sanction to the project and has issued orders to call for Tenders and to start work early. The estimate amounts to R4,82,345.

10. The Tikampur dam on which nearly 2 lakhs have been already spent was visited by the Irrigation Commission in December 1902, and alterations in the design and additions to the work were recommended which are estimated to bring the total cost of the project to R4¾ lakhs.

11. *Gwalior Light Railways.*—The works on the Gwalior-Sabalgarh extension are in rapid progress and it is hoped that the rail head will reach Sabalgarh and that the section of the line from Gwalior to Jora will be opened for traffic before the monsoon breaks.

12. The preliminary Survey of the Sabalgarh-Sheopur Railway was completed in 1901. The Darbar have now approved the final location of the line which has been taken in hand.

13. Total expenditure R4,83,323.—(Raj year 1st October 1901 to 30th September 1902.) Indore.

The principal Civil work was the Maharaja Tukajirao Hospital costing R1,05,176 of which R18,808 were expended during the year in completing the work. The extension of road communications and improvement of existing roads engaged the Darbar's attention during the year.

14. There are numerous Irrigation Tanks in the Rampura Division, many of which that had fallen into total or partial disuse have been improved and rendered beneficial to the people. A *bund* was constructed on the Saraswati river a short distance from the main bridge of Indore City called the Krishnapura Pala. It stores from 10 to 12 feet depth of water and benefits the adjacent wells. There is no complete list of tanks, wells, etc., in the Indore State. About 62 tanks and a number of wells are reported as in use for irrigation. It is essential that the Darbar should possess a correct record of all tanks, *bunds*, wells, etc., as well as of the area irrigated by each, and now that the State has an organised Public Works Department it is hoped that steps will be taken towards the preparation of such a record.

15. Of the total expenditure of R1,42,020, R38,196 was spent on Civil Buildings, R15,738 on maintenance of roads, and R52,000 on Municipal and water works. Bhopal.

16. About half the total expenditure, R1,38,106, in this State was devoted to road construction, and to irrigation works only R2,418. Barwani.

The construction of the Victoria School, which was in progress in the preceding year, was completed at a cost of R14,146.

17. Of the total expenditure of R1,34,126, R31,225 (inclusive of famine expenditure R27,225) was expended on original irrigation works and R23,600 on new communications. Dhar.

18. Total expenditure R43,562. The Pachor-Khujner Road, 7⅛ miles long, in progress during the previous year, was completed and opened to traffic. The Pachor-Shujal road, 15¾ miles long, of which 8⅞ lie in Narsinghgarh and 6⅞ in Rajgarh, is under construction. R3,800 were spent on irrigation works during the year. Narsinghgarh.

19. Total expenditure R36,386. The State Public Offices, estimated to cost rupees one lakh, are under construction. R77,528 represents the outlay on the building up to date, of which R12,000 were spent during the year. Jaora.

20. Of the total expenditure R1,79,831, R80,418 were spent on construction and maintenance of Civil Buildings, R27,318 on maintenance of communications. There was no expenditure on irrigation works. Rewah.

21. Of the total expenditure of R29,250, R17,565 were spent on Civil Buildings, R4,241 on roads, and only R508 on irrigation. Nagod.

22. Public Works in the remaining Native States do not call for special remark.

23. *General.*—The Indian Irrigation Commission sat at Gwalior in December 1902 to consider the irrigation possibilities of Central India. Evidence was taken from the representatives of the various States. The report is awaited.

Observations of river discharges were recorded by the Executive Engineers of the Indore and Nagod Divisions.

24. Enclosure A shows establishment in the Imperial Public Works Department and Enclosure B roads in Central India maintained from Imperial Funds and by Native States.

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

A

Statement showing the Engineering Establishment employed in the Imperial Public Works Department in Central India during 1902-1903.

Name.	Charge.	Period of tenure. From	Period of tenure. To	Remarks.
Imperial Public Works Department.				
Mr. G. G. White, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer.	Rajputana and Central India, Public Works Department.	April 1902	April 1903	
Mr. H. T. Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Indore Division	„ 1902	„ 1903	
Mr. L. A. Light, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Nagod Division	„ 1902	„ 1903	

B

Statement showing roads in Central India maintained by the Imperial Public Works Department and by Native States during 1902-1903.

Division or Native State.	By whom maintained.	Length of Roads in miles. Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	Remarks.
Indore Division	Imperial Funds.	503⅝	...	503	In addition there are 15½ miles of road under construction.
Nagod Division	Do.	274½	10	284½	
Gwalior State	Do.	11½	...	11½	Supervised by the Gwalior Public Works Department.
Ditto	State	887⅝	461⅛	1,348¾	
Bhopal State	Do.	153	...	153	
Rewah State	Do.	144¼	287	431¼	
Indore State	Do.	271	...	271	
Dhar State	Do.	61¼	70	131¼	
Barwani State	Do.	110½	116	226½	
Ratlam State	Do.	8	49	57	
Sailana State	Do.	...	2	2	
States in Baghelkhand Agency (except Rewah)	Do.	36	60½	96½	

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

Mt. Abu:
The 6th June 1903.

CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

The quantity of opium exported and of pass duty realized during the year shows a considerable increase as compared with the figures for 1901-1902, thus:—

		1902-1903.	1901-1902.
Number of chests	Imperial	20,345	17,586½
	Provincial	543½	456½
Duty realized	Imperial	1,01,72,500	87,93,250
	Provincial	3,80,450	3,19,550

84½ chests of Provincial opium were passed free of duty, the number being the same as in the previous year.

The increase in exports to China shows that the trade is steadily reviving. There is also a slight increase in the Provincial (Duty Paid) exports as compared with last year.

The duty of ₹500 a chest on exports to China and of ₹700 a chest on Provincial exports remained unchanged.

II.—Stocks and Outturn.

The stock in hand is estimated at about 15,000 chests of old and 14,000 chests of new opium.

The outturn of the season 1902-1903 is estimated at about 20,000 to 22,000 chests.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

During the year under report 2,053 suits were filed in the British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,039 in the previous year. Of these 1,393 were Small Cause Court suits. At the close of the year there were 165 suits pending against 200 in the previous year.

The value of suits disposed of during the year 1902-03 amounted to R1,84,696-9-5 or R1,62,253-5-3 less than the total value of the suits disposed of during the year 1901-02.

Decrees numbering 1,704 and valued at R2,81,721-6-1 were executed during the year under report, against 1,862 decrees valued at R2,22,938-12-5, executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits was 44·46 against 129·11 days in the year 1901-02.

The average time taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits was 25·01 against 55·63 days in the previous year.

The average cost of regular suits has decreased from R129-4-6 to R13-5-0, and of execution of decrees from R1-13-5 to R1-1-2.

The average cost of Small Cause Court suits has increased from R5-0-9, in 1901-02 to R6-1-9, in the present year.

The average time taken during 1902-03 in executing decrees is 24·15 days, against 48·38 days in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of Criminal cases instituted during the year 1902-03 was 1,822 against 1,184 instituted during the previous year. Of these 557 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 492 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has decreased from 15·4 days in the previous year to 5·38 days in the year under report.

In all 1,298 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1902-03 leaving 39 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

Jail.

The usual annual repairs to the buildings at Indore have been executed by the Public Works Department; they are all in good order. A new shed for the sweeper and buffalo of the conservancy cart has been constructed.

The conduct of the Jail officials has been satisfactory.

The general health of prisoners has been good. The total number of prisoners treated in the jail hospital as in-door patients was 626 of whom 4 died.

Food of good quality has been supplied.

Sufficient and suitable clothing has been supplied to the prisoners.

With the exception of the life convicts and those sentenced to more than 10 years' imprisonment, the remainder of the prisoners are put to work in the tile and brick factory and a certain number, about 55, work in the gardens. On the whole the conduct of the prisoners has been good and they behaved fairly well.

On the 16th February 1903 one life convict named Kuka escaped from the jail. He is still at large.

The industries carried on in the jail are tiles, bricks, stone polishing, *dari* and cloth-weaving. The expense incurred in buying machinery for the tile factory gives a debit balance to the Manufactory fund, but this will be recouped during the coming year.

The expenditure under all heads has not exceeded the Budget allotment. There was a saving of R2,000 which has been transferred to the Central India Agency grants.

The unproductiveness of the garden and the large amount of labour necessary to keep it up has caused its abandonment. It is more profitable to employ prisoners otherwise and buy vegetables from the market.

The discipline has been well maintained by the jailor, and there is no fault to find with the general order and cleanliness of the jail. The clerk, Mr. Mernosji Cowasji, has done his work well.

Four hundred and fifty-one documents were registered during the year against 424 in the previous year. The amount of fees recovered was R1,820-7-6 against R1,661-12-6 in the year 1901-02. Registration.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

I.—Arts Colleges.

Arts Colleges.

There are in Central India four Arts Colleges. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, the Victoria College at Gwalior, and the Madhava College at Ujjain.

The number of students attending these Colleges and the results of University Examinations are given in the Statement below:—

College.	Number on the rolls.	Number sent up for		Number passed in	
		F. A. Examination.	B. A. Examination.	F. A. Examination.	B. A. Examination.
Holkar College, Indore	76	8	13	8	7
Canadian Mission College, Indore	30	10	6	7	3
The Victoria College, Gwalior	46	16	12	4	8
Madhava College, Ujjain	43	10	7	1	2

Schools.

The High schools in Central India are:—Lashkar, Ujjain, four schools at Indore (the Residency School and the Canadian Mission School in Residency limits and the Indore English Madrasa and Military School in the City), two schools at Mhow (the Zoroastrian School and the Canadian Mission School), Sehore, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhar, Dewas, Rewa, Sutna, Tikamgarh, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Nowgong, Datia, Panna and Barwani. Probably all of those schools send up candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Universities of Calcutta or Allahabad; but no information is available regarding the numbers sent up.

There are schools of the class known as Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Goona, Sailana, Shajapur, Gohad, three at Nimach (Cantonment School, Canadian Mission School, and City School), two at Agar (Agency and State Schools), Mandsaur, Bhind, Mangaoli, Bhilsa, Joura (Alapur), Bhandair, Morar, Bajranggarh, Sarangpur, Basoda, Sirdarpur, and Narsinghgarh.

For the Central India Schools Examinations held in January 1903, there appeared 268 boys and passed 222.

Daly College.

The Chiefs now attending the Daly College are:—the Rajas of Dhar, Dewas (Senior), and Narsinghgarh; and the Ranas of Barwani and Jobat.

R. H. GUNION,
Principal, Daly College.

CHAPTER XIII.

POST OFFICE.

Postal Department.

1. The administration of the Circle was held by me throughout the year.

2. The experimental post offices at Nawabganj and Meghnagar having proved self supporting were made permanent. Two new offices were opened, at Barotha (Dewas) and Raghugarh (Dewas). Three branch offices, Akbarpur, Lohari and Kadod (Dhar), were closed. Subsequently at the request of the merchants and residents of Kadod (Dhar) a branch office was reopened as an experimental measure with effect from 1st March 1903, and remained open at the close of the year. Extensions in Central India.

The total number of permanent post offices open on 31st March 1903 in the Central India portion of this Circle was 113, *viz.*, 4 head, 22 sub, and 87 branch offices as against 112, *viz.*, 4 head, 22 sub, and 86 branch offices on 31st March 1902.

3. Nine new letter boxes were opened and two closed and there were 58 letter boxes existing on 31st March 1903 as against 51 in the previous year. Letter boxes.

4. During the year under review 75 miles of runners' line were opened. Mail lines.

5. No Postal Unity was introduced during the year under review. Postal Unity.

6. The following is a comparative statement of the enumeration of articles that were sent out for delivery by Post office in the Central India portion of this Circle and of money orders issued and paid.

	Letter mail articles.	Parcel mail articles.	No. of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	No. of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
				R a. p.		R a. p.
1901-1902 .	3,790,358	24,793	104,417	30,42,341 13 2	39,075	13,04,310 14 8
1902-1903 .	3,841,728	29,590	112,713	28,27,652 8 3	44,319	12,57,558 3 10
Difference .	+51,370	+4,797	+8,296	−2,14,689 4 11	+5,244	−46,752 10 10

The increase and decrease were as follows:—

	Per cent.
Letter mail articles	1·3 Increase.
Parcel mail articles	19·3 Do.
No. of money orders issued	7·9 Do.
Amount of money orders issued	6·1 Decrease.
No. of money orders paid	13·4 Increase.
Amount of money orders paid	3·7 Decrease.

7. The following table gives a comparison for the year under review with the preceding year of insured and value-payable articles posted at offices in this Circle. Insured and Value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted.

	Insured articles.	Value of insured articles.	Value-payable articles.	Amount specified for recovery.	Ordinary parcels registered.	Ordinary parcels un-registered.
	No.	R a. p.	No.	R a. p.	No.	No.
1901-1902 .	4,107	10,12,363 9 7	3,042	49,444 10 0	9,381	1,645
1902-1903 .	3,931	9,20,828 6 4	4,197	74,001 0 0	9,628	1,741
Difference .	−176	−91,535 3 3	+1,155	+24,556 8 0	+247	+96

The increase and decrease were as follows :—

	Per cent.	
Insured articles	4·4	Decrease.
Value of insured articles	9·9	Do.
Value-payable articles	37·9	Increase.
Amount specified for recovery	49·6	Do.
Ordinary parcels, registered	2·6	Do.
Ditto un-registered	5·8	Do.

Highway robberies.

8. No case of highway robberies of mail occurred in the Central India portion of this Circle during the year under review.

9. The number of offices authorized to receive indents from Traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra remained unchanged from the previous year. No post offices in Central India received indents for salt.

Quinine.

10. The sale of quinine at post offices in Central India Agency during the year under review and for the preceding year is shown comparatively in the following statement.

1901-1902	28,314 five-grain powders.
1902-1903	21,319 Do.

The powders sold during the year under review represent 15 lbs. of the drug valued at R222-11-8 as against 20 lbs. valued at R411-8-3 in the previous year. The sales by Village Postmen numbered 57 powders as against 259 powders in the preceding year.

Postal Telegraph.

11. No combined offices were opened or closed in Central India during the year under review. There were 17 combined offices existing on 31st March 1903 as on 31st March 1902. The 17 permanent combined offices received 41,479 and sent 35,867 messages yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R31,357-15-0, as against 36,670 received and 31,894 messages sent yielding a revenue of R24,210-3-0 in the previous year. The number of receiving post offices in the Central India portion of this Circle at which telegrams were booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest Telegraph office for transmission by wire was 31. These offices booked 1,166 messages representing a revenue of R1,019-12-0.

Tours.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited some portions of Central India in the beginning of November and special arrangements were made for the despatch and delivery of His Excellency's mails during His Excellency's stay in the Central India portion of this Circle. As the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General accompanied His Excellency during his tour no separate mail arrangements were made for him beyond strengthening Local offices and Mail lines.

Temporary Post office.

13. A temporary post office was opened for the Military Manœuvre Camp at Killod under the Mhow Head office from 3rd to 21st February 1903.

Thefts by postal servants.

14. Two cases of theft occurred by abstraction from mails in transit over foot lines.

Frauds in connection with Postage stamps.

15. During the year under review there were six cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps in the Central India portion of this Circle as against 2 in the previous year.

Burglaries.

16. There have been no cases of burglaries during the year under review.

Concluding remarks.

17. As in past years I have the pleasure to record that the relations of the Department with the various Darbars continued of the same cordial character.

W. J. VANSOMEREN,

Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY.

During the year 1902-1903 no Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed to Central India.

2. The Political Agent in Bhopal settled one case by mutual agreement.

3. Two cases were amicably settled :—

(1) Phulan, Pargana Dipalpur (Indore), *versus* Narsingha, Pargana Barnagar (Gwalior).

(2) Sultanpur (Gwalior) *versus* Chamar Barodia (Indore).

4. The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year under review and the number of cases now pending :—

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1902.	Number of cases instituted during 1902-1903.	Number of cases settled during 1902-1903.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1903.
Indore	...	10	..	10
Gwalior Residency . . .	1	...	...	1
Indore „ . . .	...	2	2	...
Bhopal	3	...	1	2
Bundelkhand	1	...	...	1
Baghelkhand	1	...	...	1
Malwa	...	1	...	1
Bhopawar	4	3	1	11
TOTAL .	10	21	4	27

PAYARE LAL,

Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, In charge Boundary.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY,
INDORE,
The 30th April 1903.

CHAPTER XV.

POLICE.

The strength of the Central India Agency Police on the 31st December 1902 was 452 men. These were distributed in the following grades:—

Inspector, 1st grade	1	
„ 2nd „	2	
„ 3rd „	1	
Sub-Inspector, 1st grade	0	(Appointment abolished.)
„ 2nd „	2	
„ 3rd „	4	
Head Constables, 1st grade	1	
„ „ 2nd „	2	
„ „ 3rd „	8	
„ „ 4th „	8	
„ „ 5th „	20	
Constables, 1st „	36	
„ 2nd „	155	
„ 3rd „	208	
Mounted Constables	4	
TOTAL	452	

The total sanctioned strength is 468 men.

The District Superintendent having obtained combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for nine months and proceeded on leave on the 10th May 1902, Mr. C. R. Jeffereis, a senior Inspector in the Bombay District Police, was appointed to officiate for him. Mr. Jeffereis relinquished charge of the Central India Agency Police on the 10th February 1903 when the permanent District Superintendent resumed charge.

During the year ending on the 31st December 1902, 28 men, one being a Head Constable, were dismissed for misconduct, 7 retired, 32 resigned, 11 were discharged on account of reduction of Establishment, and 7 died; 67 men were enrolled in place of men who had been dismissed or who had retired from or resigned the Service.

The following promotions were made during the year:—

Sub-Inspector 3rd grade to Sub Inspector 2nd grade						1
Head Constable 1st grade to Sub Inspector 3rd grade						1
„ „ 2nd „ to Head Constable 1st grade						2
„ „ 3rd „ to „ „ 2nd „						2
„ „ 4th „ to „ „ 3rd „						8
„ „ 5th „ to „ „ 4th „						5
Constables 1st „ to „ „ 5th „						13
„ 2nd „ to Constable 1st „						12
„ 3rd „ to „ 2nd „						47

Two constables, 2nd grade, were reduced to 3rd grade for misconduct.

All the Police Divisions in Central India were inspected during the year by the Officiating District Superintendent.

There were 912 cognizable offences reported during the year 1902 in which property to the value of R34,472-7-8 was stolen. In 368 cases or 40·35 per cent., property to the value of R7,663-15-6 was traced and recovered, the recovery being 22·23 per cent. of the property stolen.

These figures when compared with those for the year 1901 show that the cases during the present year are more by 120 and the value of the property stolen more by R5,655-2. There is a decrease in the percentage of

cases traced by 10·35 and the percentage of property recovered has decreased from 23·90 to 22·23. The Sehore Division stands highest in the percentage of cases traced (65·11), while in the Nowgong Division 70·00 of the property stolen was recovered. The Sutna Division which led in 1901 in the percentage of cases traced and property recovered only traced 50·00 per cent. of cases and recovered 6·51 per cent. of property stolen. The Mhow and Indore Divisions have considerably improved since 1901 in the recovery of property, but the Nimach Division has decidedly done badly, only tracing 24·60 per cent. of cases and recovering 5·60 per cent. of stolen property.

There were seven dakaitis committed during the year in which property to the value of R3,453 was stolen. Four of these dakaitis in which R177 was stolen were committed on the Agra and Bombay Road in the Khalghat Division. In the dakaiti committed in the Mhow Division property valued at R3,120 was stolen. None of these cases of dakaiti was traced when the year under report closed.

Under the head of Non-cognizable offences in connection with property there were altogether 9 cases, *viz.*, 1 under Extortion, 2 under Criminal Breach of Trust by a Public servant or by a Banker, Merchant or Agent, and 6 under Criminal Mis-appropriation. Property to the value of R936-5 was extorted or misappropriated. Seven cases were traced and R269-11 were recovered. As compared with the figures for last year there is an improvement in the percentage of cases traced, but a considerable falling off in the value of the property recovered, the percentage being 88·20 in 1901 and only 28·84 in 1902. Two hundred and ninety-eight persons were convicted during the year 1902 of offences against property. This is a decrease of 73 persons as compared with the year 1901. The persons convicted consisted of 90 Muhammadans and 208 Hindus. Out of this number 63 Muhammadans and 165 Hindus were convicted under sections 356, 379 to 382, and 461, Indian Penal Code.

G. J. SPARKES-MADGE,
District Superintendent, Central India Agency Police.

INDORE,
The 5th May 1903.

APPENDIX TO PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I.—PERSONNEL.

POLITICAL.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. S. BAYLEY, C.S.I.—*1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.*

RESIDENT AT GWALIOR.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. HERBERT—*1st to 13th April 1902.*

MAJOR C. H. PRITCHARD—*14th April 1902 to 21st October 1902.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. HERBERT—*22nd October 1902 to 31st March 1903.*

RESIDENT AT INDORE.

MAJOR F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.I.E.—*1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL.

MAJOR L. IMPEY—*1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BUNDELKHAND.

CAPTAIN A. B. MINCHIN—*1st April 1902 to 15th May 1902.*

CAPTAIN F. G. BEVILLE—*16th May 1902 to 31st March 1903.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BAGHELKHAND.

MAJOR S. F. BAYLEY—*1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN MALWA.

MAJOR W. M. CUBITT—*1st April 1902 to 25th October 1902.*

MAJOR M. A. TIGHE—*26th October 1902 to 31st March 1903.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAWAR.

CAPTAIN E. BARNES—*1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.*

II

Statistics relating to rain-fall in the Central India Agency during 1902-1903.

Political Agency.	Station.	Rain-fall during the year 1902-1903.	Rain-fall during the year 1901-1902.	Average rain-fall during the last ten years.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Gwalior Residency.	Gwalior	22·57	29·96	30·73
	Bhander	31·36	31·39	31·63
	Sheopur	26·40	25·72	27·08
	Bhilsa	40·14	33·50	42·29
	Sonkach	28·91	22·45	29·47
Indore Residency	Indore Residency	30·26	21·94	34·22
	Khudel	26·17	14·19	Information not available.
	Samer	34·12	17·4	
	Hasalpur	25·23	16·52	
	Betma	23·35	19·4	
Bhopal Political Agency.	Sehore	30·13	30·23	40·23
	Bhopal	44·57	31·09	38·12
	Narsinghgarh	46·07	50·17	49·85
	Khilchipur	25·38	22·32	33·69
	Kurwai	37·82	43·01	41·89
	Makandanghar	37·62	42·97	42·39
Bundelkhand Political Agency.	Nowgong	41·20	33·46	44·79
	Tikamgarh (Orchha)	29·10	48·37	42·11
	Datia	30·65	39·73	38·62
	Samthar	25·72	28·77	33·84
	Panna	42·40	47·92	53·20
	Charkhari	28·48	29·62	47·85
	Chhatarpur	33·42	44·20	47·39
	Ajaigarh	31·35	43·05	49·03
	Bijawar	33·10	37·04	48·63
	Baoni	33·72	28·23	35·04
Baghelkhand Political Agency.	Sutna	33·15	41·48	45·58
	Rewa	32·17	56·90	46·34
	Umaria	38·30	65·27	53·70
	Sohagpur	58·60	66·60	50·68
	Teonthar	33·72	67·48	43·73
	Bardi	46·37	47·46	41·85
	Maihar	36 25	50·57	46·84
Malwa Political Agency.	Jaora	34·62	21·86	31·92
	Ratlam	35·57	21·11	31·87
	Sitamau	30·59	16·4	28·40
	Sailana	41·76	18·38	24·4
	Piploda	30·0	25·0	25·60
Bhopawar Political Agency.	Dhar	28·06	16·29	27·05
	Barwani	22·69	12·67	18·99
	Ali Rajpur	32 87	25·03	34·06
	Jhabua	31·18	19·42	32·00
	Jobat	29·05	16·50	27·63
	Mhow Cantonment	29·62	16·89	36·50

C. I. C. P. O.—No. 896 F. D.—10-10-1903—292—J. E. F.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1903-1904.

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No. CCCCXVI.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1903-1904.

BY

THE HON'BLE MR. C. S. BAYLEY, C.S.I.,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1903-1904.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Agency till the 16th September 1903, when I was granted leave for six months. During my absence Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, Resident at Indore, held charge in addition to his other duties till the 5th November when Major Hugh Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., was appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General until my return to duty.

SEASON AND CROPS.

The rainfall was considerably above the average everywhere except in Baghelkhand where, though somewhat deficient in quantity, it was timely and well distributed. The *kharif* crop promised well and was on the whole good, though damaged to some extent by heavy and continuous rain in July and August 1903. In the Bhopawar Agency some injury was caused by locusts.

The heavy rainfall raised the general water level which had fallen during the previous years of drought, and led to larger *rabi* sowings than usual. The spring crops, however, suffered in places from untimely rain and hail during February and March 1904, and in the Malwa Agency from the ravages of small insects. The opium crop suffered most. In spite of these drawbacks the year, from an agricultural point of view, was very prosperous. Grain and water were plentiful, the entire revenue was, speaking generally, realised in all States, and the prices of food grains fell considerably.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Apart from the mortality caused by plague, the health of Central India was generally good. As reported last year plague appeared in October 1902. It practically died out in the hot weather of 1903, but re-appeared in the rainy season in a most virulent form in the Indore City and Residency where it decimated the population, and in the Cantonment of Mhow, where over one-fifth of the civil population perished. Refugees from Indore and Mhow carried the disease to Sehore, Bhopal and Nimach, and by December the outlying districts of the Indore and Bhopal States and the whole of the Malwa Agency were affected. Plague also broke out in the southern districts of Shahjapur and Bhilsa of the Gwalior State, and in the town of Lashkar.

The total number of deaths reported during the year was 44,127. The disease has now disappeared in the capital towns and Cantonments, but it lingered in the out-lying districts till very recently.

Lieutenant Tyrrell, I.M.S., was again deputed to Central India for plague duty in July 1903, and every possible measure was adopted to stamp out the

disease, but the excessive and continuous rain added greatly to the difficulties of the officials and enhanced the sufferings of the people.

The Bhopawar Agency, where plague first appeared in 1902, was singularly free both from plague and other epidemics during the year under report. This was also true of the Bundelkhand Agency. In the Baghelkhand Agency cholera of a virulent type broke out at Rewa in June 1903, and spread to the surrounding villages. There was also an outbreak of small-pox in the small State of Malhar.

OCCURRENCES OF NOTE.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Gwalior and Rewa in April 1903.

Major Daly proceeded to Ajmer in March 1904, to join the Conference held to discuss details connected with the working of the Chiefs' Colleges. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sindhia and the Chiefs of Orchha, Rewa and Sailana attended the Conference as representatives of the Ruling Chiefs of Central India.

CHIEFSHIPS.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla in July 1903, and paid a visit to the Maharaja of Bikaner in November. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar spent the summer in Kashmir with his Guardian, Captain Forbes, and greatly benefited by the change.

Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca accompanied by her two sons and Major Macwatt, I.M.S., as Medical Officer. Her Highness embarked at Bombay on the 30th October 1903 in a special steamer and returned on the 25th March 1904.

Their Highnesses the Nawab of Jaora and the Maharaja of Rewa visited Bombay during the year, and His Highness the Raja of Ratlam spent a few days at Dehra Dun.

His Highness the Raja of Dhar left the Daly College in August 1903, and was placed under the guardianship of Mr. F. D. H. Joy who arrived from England in November. The Rana of Barwani also left the Daly College and joined the Mayo College at Ajmer in October 1903.

The Rana of Ali Rajpur was invested with ruling powers in January 1904 subject to certain restrictions as to the financial administration of his State.

The reports of the Political Officers are as usual reprinted at length and are not therefore summarised here.

PERSONNEL.

A tabular statement is appended to this report showing the changes of *personnel* which occurred in the Agency during the year.

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY,
INDORE,
The 23rd June 1904.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

SEASON AND CROPS.

The monsoon commenced somewhat late. The rainfall in the Gwalior Residency measured 41·66 against 22·07 for the last year. The rain when it began was continuous from July to October, its lateness delayed *kharif* sowings and its continuance into October interfered with weeding operations and finally damaged the *jowar* crops to an extent of about 4 annas in the rupee. It was, however, favourable for the *rabi* crops which have yielded a bumper harvest. In some parts there was some damage from hail or from locusts. The opium crop suffered from untimely rain in February and the yield may be estimated at 12 annas in the rupee.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

2. The public health was generally good; a few cases of cholera occurred in the city of Lashkar and in Gwalior. The epidemic though mild, lasted for about three weeks in September. In spite of all precautions which the Darbar could take, plague at last made its entry into the southern districts, Shajapur, and Bhilsa, and eventually found its way to the capital.

OCCURRENCES OF NOTE.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Gwalior in April 1903. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla in July 1903.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley visited Gwalior in the month of August 1903, and distributed the Delhi Darbar Coronation Medals at a Darbar held for the purpose.

5. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia paid a visit to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir in November 1903.

6. Surgeon-General Sir B. Franklin, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, visited Gwalior during December 1903.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, came to Gwalior on a visit to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia in December 1903.

8. The Hon'ble Major H. Daly, while Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, paid visits to Gwalior and Sipri in December 1903.

BOUNDARY CASES.

9. There are 17 boundary cases pending settlement, 15 between Gwalior and certain of the States in the Bhopal, Bhopawar and Malwa Agencies, one between Gwalior and Khaniadhana and one between Sirsi and Bhadaura.

MINOR STATES—

Raghugarh.

10. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan has been Superintendent of the State throughout the year. The younger wife of Maharaj Kuar Vikramajit Singh of Raghugarh died on the 26th March 1904.

Garha.

11. Mir Shujaat Ali, Kamdar of the State, retired from service, and Munshi S. Ali Ahmad was appointed in his stead. He took over charge of the State on the 31st May 1903. Raja Dhirat Singh is attending the Sardar School at Gwalior.

A sum of R1,423-10-0 was paid towards clearing the debts due by the State. The balance now amounts to R7,982-0 0.

Paron.

12. Pandit Parasram Mahadaji Mule resigned the post of Kamdar of the State and was replaced by Munshi Brij Bhushan Lal, First Munshi of the Gwalior Residency, who took over charge of the State on the 28th September 1903.

The minor Raja and his brother, who, since the death of their mother, have lived with their uncle, the Raja of Sohawal, have lately joined the Daly College at Indore.

The head-quarters of the State have been removed from Paron to Munderi, the former place being unhealthy and unsuited in every way as the head-quarters.

Bhadaura.

13. The State is managed by Kamdar Hukm Singh. The Raja of Bhadaura was married to a daughter of the Raja of Unaha (a talukadar) in the Cawnpur District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during the year. He continues to attend the Sardar School at Gwalior.

A sum of R7,017 has been paid towards the liquidation of debts due by the State.

Agra-Barkhera, Sirsi, Kaniadhana, Umri, Dharnaoda, Khiaoda, Chabra, Tonk, Kathon.

14. Nothing important to note regarding these States and Thakurates.

EDUCATION.

15. The charge of the Educational Department in the Gwalior State was held by Pandit Pran Nath from the 25th April 1903, owing to Mr. Johnstone's absence on leave to England.

Three hundred and eighty-nine schools of all kinds were maintained against 388 for the last year. An increase of two special schools for boys was made while one girls' school was abolished.

The English Middle Examinations of the United Provinces and Central India having been abolished, local examinations of the same standards were established in the State.

JUDICIAL.

16. Six appeals were lodged in the Resident's Court against judgments of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi. Four of these were upheld. In one case the charge was altered and the sentence reduced. The remaining case is still pending.

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAY.

17. The portion of the Gwalior-Sabalgarh line reported as completed last year was opened for traffic during the year. The portion remaining, *viz.*, 26 miles, is shortly to be completed.

18. Sanction has been received from Government for the proposed extension of the Gwalior-Sabalgarh line to Sheopur.

19. A telegraph line is in course of construction on the Gwalior-Sabalgarh line and will shortly be finished.

20. The Gwalior Darbar received R1,20,590-0-2 on account of balance of earnings of the Gwalior Light Railway for the half-years ending 31st December 1902 and 30th June 1903.

21. Rupees 2,54,510-13-7 was paid to the Gwalior Darbar on account of net earnings of the Bhopal-Ujjain and Bina-Baran Railway for the half-years ending 31st December 1902 and 30th June 1903.

22. Rupees 51,511-15-7, was paid to the Gwalior Darbar on account of net earnings of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway for the half-years ending 31st December 1902 and 30th June 1903.

DAKAITI.

Bhelsa	4
Bhander	1
Bhind	2
Gird Gwalior	1
Esagarh	3
Narwar	1
Sheopur	1

23. Twenty-one dakaitis were committed in the whole of the Gwalior State against 51 in the last year. Of these seven took place in the Malwa Prant which is under the Political Agent, Malwa, one in that portion of the State which is under the Political Agent, Bhopawar, and 13 in the portion of the State under the Resident at Gwalior.

24. The satisfactory diminution of crime is due probably to recovery from famine, better concord between the neighbouring States in the matter of surrender of criminals (as the result of the Police Conference held at Gwalior in March 1902), and the action taken by the Gwalior Darbar against the Mewati Gang in concert with that of Bhopal with the result that the leader, Alaf Khan, was killed in July 1903, a large number of his followers were arrested, and the gang broken up.

25. In the petty States under the Residency, four dakaitis were committed.

26. The Thagi and Dakaiti Department, under Inspector Sardar Bahadur Dayal Singh Giyani, attached to the Residency, did well what work fell to their lot.

MEDICAL.

27. A whole-time Residency Surgeon was appointed during the year, Captain W. R. Battye, I.M.S., being the first incumbent.

C. HERBERT, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident at Gwalior.

Statement showing the finances of the petty States of the Gwalior Residency which are under the supervision of the Resident at Gwalior, for Samvat 1960, i.e., *year 1903-1904.*

State.	Actual opening balance (Samvat 1960).	Receipts.			Total including opening balance.	Expenditure.			Closing balance.	Remarks.
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
(1) Agra Berkhera . .	7,146	18,809	3,806	22,675	29,821	12,644	7,992	20,636	9,195	Year commences 1st October and ends 30th September.
(2) Bhadaura . . .	...	4,828	1,735	6,563	6,563	4,001	1,856	5,857	706	Year commences 1st July and ends 30th June.
(3) Garha . . .	15,624	21,786	2,159	23,945	39,469	13,453	8,552	22,035	17,434	Year commences 1st August and ends 31st July.
(4) Khiaoda . . .	...	1,535	10	1,535	1,535	1,142	100	1,242	293	Year commences 1st August and ends 31st July.
(5) Paron . . .	20,784	23,065	2,500	25,565	46,349	12,852	278	15,130	31,219	Year commences 1st July and ends 30th June.
(6) Raghugarh . .	49,604	50,159	5,307	55,466	1,04,070	41,708	2,500	44,208	60,262	Year commences 1st August and ends 31st July.
(7) Sirsi	2,526	5,795	2,575	8,370	10,896	4,339	1,500	6,339	4,557	Year commences 1st July and ends 30th June.

Note.—In columns 3 to 10 estimated figures as entered in the State budgets are entered.

C. HERBERT, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Resident at Gwalior.

CHAPTER II.

INDORE.

Report on the Administration of the Indore State 1903-1904.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

The Maharaja spent the hot weather in Kashmir. His health is completely restored and his education is progressing satisfactorily.

THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

2. The Council has held two sittings a week on an average and the quality and the expedition of its work has fulfilled expectations. It awarded R1,22,606 during the year on claims against the State. Much still remains to be done in the adjustment of old accounts before attention can be concentrated on current administration. This and the proper arrangement of the old records of the State are being pushed on.

RESIDENT'S JURISDICTION.

3. Concurrently with the supervision now exercised by the Resident over the General Administration during the minority of the Chief, the outlying districts of the State have, with some trifling exceptions, been transferred from the Bhopal, Bhopawar and Malwa Agencies, respectively, to his direct political charge.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

4. The Khasgi Estate, consisting of three *mahals* (*parganas*) of the State with certain landed property in Indore City, and elsewhere, used at one time to be administered separately from the rest of the State, usually by the Senior Maharani. The late Maharaja transferred the administration to the State; but the separate organization remained, the various Revenue, Public Works and other establishments being treated as independent of the corresponding departments of the State. In the interests of economy and efficiency the administration has now been amalgamated with the general system.

The fifty-two *mahals* into which the State is divided are unnecessarily numerous and their villages are much intermixed. A scheme is in progress to redistribute them into compact blocks of convenient size. The result will be a reduced but better paid staff and increased efficiency.

REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

Revenue.

5. The superior revenue appointments have been regraded.

Forests.

Mr. Chatterji, a retired Deputy Conservator of the Central Provinces, was appointed to the charge of the State Forests in May 1903, and has applied himself with energy to introducing scientific methods of silviculture. Trained subordinates have been engaged. The various forest areas, including those previously controlled by the Revenue Department, are being carefully examined to decide which should be permanently reserved: the demarcation of blocks and the completion of working plans will follow as soon as possible. The people have lost the liberty of indiscriminate felling which was ruining the forests. On the other hand, the scale of forest duties has been revised and one payment under it on each consignment now takes the place of the former multiplicity of charges. A further grievance has been removed by the abolition of the composition tax levied from all cultivators whether they used the forests or not.

Public Works.

The Council having applied to the Government of India for the services of a qualified engineer, Mr. F. A. A. Cowley was selected and joined in November. The department has been re-organized on regular lines, a competent staff is being gradually recruited, works in progress have been measured up and examined, and numerous projects are under preparation. Attention is being chiefly devoted in the first instance to the main lines of communication and to the provision of suitable public buildings throughout the State.

Courts.

In November 1903, a Commission consisting of the Legal Member of Council and a Judge of the Sadr Court, with whom was associated the Subah of each district in turn, were appointed to examine the working of the various courts. By the end of the year only one district remained to be inspected.

Police.

From the 1st January 1904 the mounted police were reduced from 1,013 to 437 with a saving to the State of nearly a lakh of rupees a year. Other measures of reform had been introduced into the Department; but various causes,

including the discovery with the aid of the Central Provinces Police of three important criminal organizations whose depredations had embraced a large area for many years, led the Council to apply for the services of an expert from British India to thoroughly overhaul their police system. Mr. Seagrim was appointed at the close of the year.

Imperial Service Troops. With the sanction of the Government of India, a transport train of 200 carts and 500 ponies with a cavalry escort 200 strong has been substituted for the Holkar Imperial Service Lancers.

Education. The Council have approved a scheme prepared by the Director of Education to develop primary education. The existing number of Hindi Schools (42) will be largely increased in the districts where Hindi is the vernacular.

Medical. The number of State scholarships at the Central India Medical School has been raised to eleven to provide recruits for the Medical Department. Standard plans for dispensaries have been adopted. A large site has been acquired for extensions to the Central Hospital at Indore, where very good work is being done by the State Surgeon, Dr. També. A Superintendent of Vaccination has been appointed to develop that branch.

Post Office. Enquiries have been addressed to the Postal and Telegraph Departments as to the terms on which combined British Post and Telegraph Offices can be opened at all District Head-quarters and at the principal centres of trade in the State. Steps are also being taken to improve the local system.

LEGISLATION. 6. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code and of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, have been formally adopted subject to certain alterations in details to suit local requirements. They include the recognition by the State Courts of convictions by British Indian Courts. The Acts will come into force from the 1st September 1904 by which date they will have been printed.

An Excise Law, a Factories Act, Rules to regulate the sale of arms and ammunition, and Rules on the subject of extradition have also been passed.

CRIME. 7. There has been a sensible diminution of crime, although the desertion of Indore City during the plague furnished an incentive to house-breaking and thefts. Cattle-theft continues to give most trouble particularly on the Udaipur frontier of the Rampura and Bhanpura districts.

PUBLIC HEALTH. 8. Indore City was twice visited by plague. In the first epidemic, which lasted from February to May, the daily death rate rose to 40. The second outbreak was appalling, 1,277 deaths being registered in August, 4,300 in September, and 3,085 in October, although quite half the nominal population (86,000) left the town. Complete registration was impossible, and many deaths must have been unrecorded. Disinfection was largely carried out with gangs imported from Bombay until a local staff had been trained; and evacuation was assisted. By December the City was free, but the disease had spread to the districts. The mortality there has been registered at 6,011. By the efforts of Captain Tyrrell, I.M.S., and the Darbar's Plague Officer, Major Rampershad Dubé, and with the assistance of the State's Medical Staff, many of whom have worked exceedingly well, evacuation has been popularised in the districts, and many villages enforce their own quarantine. Direct expenditure by the Darbar amounted to R75,000; great loss has also been caused to trade and agriculture and has re-acted on the State revenue.

SEASON. 9. Excessive and untimely rain damaged all classes of crops. The precise effect on revenue collections will not be known till the last *kist* closes in May. The results of the revenue year which closed in June 1903, were a collection of 90 per cent. of the current, demand and the recovery of 3¾ lakhs of arrears.

SETTLEMENT. 10. Summary settlements have been introduced into the Mehidpur, Rampura and Bhanpura districts, the main features of which are a general reduction of wet rates in excess of R5 a bigha, a maximum assessment of R1-8-0 a bigha on ordinary dry cultivation and the extinction of numerous cesses. These concessions, coupled with the right newly given to cultivators to relinquish portions of their holdings, have afforded salutary relief to the ryots. In the Indore District the revenue demand has been reduced by 13 per cent. owing to the remission of wet rates on land cultivated with dry crops through no fault of the ryot, together with a return to fallow rates on fallow lands recognised by the settlement of 1881 which had been arbitrarily set aside, and certain other concessions.

The Survey of the State and the preparations for long term settlements of the Nimar and Nimawar districts have made good progress. In June 1903 Mr. B. P. Standon, C.I.E., took up the post of Settlement Officer for which he was specially chosen by the Government of India; but the Darbar lost his services at the close of the period under report on his promotion to be Settlement Commissioner in the Central Provinces. Pending the appointment of his successor the conduct of Survey and Settlement operations remains in the charge of Rai Bahadur Thakur Gajraj Singh.

FINANCES. 11. On the 30th September, when the financial year closes, the balance to the credit of the State amounted to two and a half crores, exclusive of the railway loan of one crore to the Government of India. The income of the year was R57,83,276 against an expenditure of R56,83,081.

GENERAL. 12. The above account shows that Major Younghusband's forecast of general progress has been fulfilled. The Minister, Rai Nanak Chand, C.I.E., has laboured indefatigably and has been well supported by the Members of the Council (individual references are impossible within the limits of this report). The upper ranks of the service have also done well as a rule, so far as their work has come under my notice. With the increased supervision now exercised by Heads of Departments there is every hope of the improvement of the subordinate ranks in which the weakness of the Administration at present lies. This development of the local material is the chief task of the next few years.

O. V. BOSANQUET,

Resident at Indore.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

SEASON AND CROP.

The rainfall for the year measured at Sehore, the head-quarters of the Agency, was 43·14 inches as compared with 30·13 inches last year.

The heavy and continuous rain prevented the *jowar* fields from being weeded and the output of this staple food was somewhat below the average. Owing to the bounteous crop of the previous year prices were low.

In some parts of the Agency the cotton and *dal* plants withered from frost in December. A large area was sown with *rabi* crops. The prospects of a good harvest were most promising till untimely rain, and in some districts hail at the end of February, injured the gram and caused considerable damage to the opium. The loss to this valuable drug has been estimated from four to eight annas in the rupee.

The prices of food-grains are lower than they have been for years.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The first outbreak of plague in this Agency was confined to the city of Bhopal. The first case occurred on the 24th February 1903, and the last death on the 5th of May of the same year. The outbreak, though short, was sharp, and there were 1,190 deaths from the disease.

The severe form the epidemic assumed in Mhow and Indore drove the population to neighbouring towns. The first place infected in this Agency by these refugees was Sehore. In the cantonment the disease appeared on the 25th August and lasted till the 21st February 1904.

During the height of the outbreak the bazar was deserted and the people resided in encampments round the town. From Sehore plague spread rapidly to the neighbouring villages. In the middle of September cases occurred again in Bhopal city and with the advent of the cold weather the disease broke out in nearly every district in the State. Narsinghgarh escaped till early in February, when cases in the town were reported. The disease seems now to have subsided in this town and the city of Bhopal is practically free.

In Sehore 2,215, and in Bhopal city 4,337, persons were inoculated against plague.

The total number of deaths reported, including the first outbreak, is as follows:—

Bhopal City	4,585
Sehore Town	605
Bhopal District	7,319
Narsinghgarh State	401
Shujapur (Gwalior)	490
Talen (Rajgarh)	132
Guaranteed Thakurates	107
TOTAL	13,639

Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, I.M.S., Agency-Surgeon, Bhopal, was transferred on promotion to Peshawar on the 21st January 1904. Lieutenant Tyrrell, I.M.S., who was employed on plague duty in this Agency, has since Lieutenant-Colonel Weir's departure officiated as Agency-Surgeon.

CATTLE BRANDING.

Branding operations were recommenced in the cold weather and in some of the smaller States nearly all the cattle have been marked. No great measure of success has so far attended this movement, but a case was reported from Seronj where, a thief finding it impossible to dispose of a number of branded animals, even in foreign territory, eventually turned them loose in the jungle. They were subsequently restored to their owners.

BHOPAL.

During the year Her Highness the Begam fulfilled her long cherished purpose of proceeding on pilgrimage to the Hajjaz. The steamer *Akbar* had been chartered for the voyage and sailed from Bombay on the 30th October. Her Highness was accompanied by her sons, Sahibzada Obedulla Khan and Sahibzada Hamidulla Khan. Major R. C. Macwatt, I.M.S., was deputed to travel in medical charge of the party to the Arabian Coast and back to

Bombay. The steamer was detained in quarantine at Jeddah for nine days and reached Yembu on the 21st October. Here Her Highness and party disembarked and marched to Medina. On the road shots were fired at the caravan by Bedouins but no one was injured. After a stay of two months and ten days in Medina the Begam joined the Syrian caravan *en route* to Mecca. On the 16th February the Turkish troops escorting the caravan had a sharp skirmish with Bedouins, several casualities occurred, and some camels were carried off. The Begam's suite suffered no loss and reached Mecca safely on the 23rd February. In Mecca Her Highness only remained 15 days, and arriving at Jeddah on the 11th March went straight on board the *Akbar* which, after a calm voyage, entered Bombay harbour on the evening of the 25th March.

During her journey the Turkish Authorities treated Her Highness with the courtesy due to her rank. The Begam stayed for a few days in Bombay and arrived at Bhopal on the 4th April.

On the 15th June the wife of Sahibzada Obedulla Khan gave birth to a daughter, and on the 2nd December a son, named Habibulla Khan, was born to Nawab Nasrulla Khan, the heir-apparent.

On the 17th October the foundation stone of the Queen Alexandra School was laid at Bhopal. The plans for the building were prepared by Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E. The school is intended for the sons of jagirdars and high officials of the State.

During the Begam's absence from India, the administration of the State was carried on by the Muin-ul-Muham and Nasir-ul-Muham under the orders of Nawab Nasrulla Khan and in accordance with the instructions laid down for his guidance by Her Highness.

Khan Bahadur Munshi Mumtaz Ali held charge of the responsible post of Muin-ul-Muham throughout the year.

Khan Bahadur Munshi Muhammad Nasir-ud-din, Deputy Collector, 4th grade, in Bengal, has been appointed Nasir-ul-Muham of the State on a salary of ₹800 per mensem and is in charge of the Judicial Department. He arrived at Bhopal on the 26th September 1903.

Bakhshi Muhammad Hasn Khan, C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, an old and faithful servant of the Darbar, died on the 19th November 1903.

A summary settlement of the land revenue for a nominal period of five years has been carried out. It is understood that as soon as the finances permit, a regular settlement is to be undertaken.

The great decrease in serious crime that has occurred in Bhopal as well as in the smaller States in this Agency has been noticed at length in a separate report.

RAJGARH. Rani Songiriji, widow of His late Highness Raja Balbahadur Singh, died at Namli on the 25th April 1903.

The receipts during the year ending the 31st October 1903 were ₹4,48,323 while the expenditure amounted to ₹3,53,113.

The most important feature of the past year was the commencement of operations for a settlement of the land revenue. Of late years the lease of villages has been put to auction. This procedure has been stopped. In May last a programme was drawn up and schools for the training of patwaris opened. As soon as a sufficient number of patwaris had been trained the survey was commenced. The work is being carried out under the supervision of Pandit Jaisukh Ram, who has been appointed Revenue Officer and who was formerly employed in a somewhat similar capacity in the Bikaner State.

At the end of February the survey of 86 villages had been completed and in 65 villages the work was still in progress. Simultaneously with the survey the enquiry into *muafi*. holdings and village rights was started and the settlement of internal boundary disputes has also been commenced.

The *Sayer* and *Abkari* arrangements have been reorganised during the year.

The enquiry into the monetary claims against the State has been completed and arrangements have been made to pay off all claims that were found valid.

A new dispensary was opened at Rajgarh in January and at the same place a jail and a school are under construction.

Crime has diminished owing to the reorganisation of the Police noted in last year's report.

Among other innovations may be mentioned the improved sanitation in the towns of Rajgarh and Biaora where it is proposed to start Municipal Committees.

In the State three different kinds of weights and measures were in use. These have been abolished and replaced by British weights and measures to the great convenience of the general public.

The year has thus been one of considerable progress and the results attained are due to the successful administration of His Highness Raja Bane Singh aided by his capable Dewan, Lala Bisheshwar Nath.

NARSINGHGARH.

His Highness Raja Arjun Singh and his brother Ram Singh continued their studies at Indore till the 7th August when the Daly College was closed on account of the outbreak of plague. At the end of October both boys joined the Mayo College at Ajmer and were placed in the Jodhpur House.

The financial year in this State commenced on the 1st November 1902, and on this date the opening balance was R9,199. The receipts during the year were R5,00,785, and the expenditure amounted to R4,62,217, leaving a closing balance of R47,767.

The village maps for the revenue survey have been completed, the village papers have been prepared and statistics collected. The assessment is now to be taken in hand and Lala Parmanand, who has just completed the settlement of the land revenue in Nagod, is to join at Narsinghgarh early in June to carry out this important work. The Sadr Amin is engaged in settling internal boundary disputes.

There has been little crime in the State; the only case of dakaiti took place on the 25th March and more than half the property stolen has been already recovered.

The metalled road from Khujner to Shujalpur has been opened for traffic and the portion from Khujner to Chhapera is now under construction. School buildings and Thanas are being built at the Tahsil towns of Pachor, Khujner and Chhapera, and at the latter place a dispensary is also being erected.

Six *oris* have been made at the cost of the State on the Kali Sind river and were utilised for irrigation this year.

KHILCHIPUR.

The Rao contracted a fourth marriage on the 3rd July 1903 with the sister of the Raja of Bhinai in the Ajmer district.

In January 1904 the Chief proceeded on a tour in Southern India and returned to his State on the 18th March. During his absence the administration was carried on by Dewan Kishorilal and Dewan Ganpat Rao.

A slight improvement has taken place in the financial condition of this little State and the management has been more efficient.

The Rao's four brothers continue to read in the Sehore High School.

MAKSUDANGARH.

Babu Kedarnath has administered the State well during the past year. The receipts amounted to R38,813 and the expenditure to R33,625. The balance at the close of the year was R16,100.

Arrangements are in progress for the exchange of some land in Maksudangarh for the Fathgarh Hill in the Seronj *pargana* of Tonk. It is hoped that the transfer will be carried out shortly and that this settlement will finally dispose of the complaints regarding the trespass of cattle when grazing, that have given so much trouble during the past twenty years.

The Maksudangarh-Agarpura Road will shortly be opened to traffic.

KURWAI.

The State is administered by Nawab Yakub Ali Khan with the assistance of his Kamdar, Muhammad Inayet Rasul Khan. All important questions have to be referred to the Political Agent.

The receipts during the year stood at R37,550, and the expenditure at R38,228.

The State owes over two lakhs, bearing interest at 6½ per cent., to the Ajmer firm of bankers, and to extricate it from this load of debt will require very careful management. During the year a sum of R18,000 was paid in liquidation of this debt.

PATHARI.

The Nawab still resides at Sehore. The mother of the Nawab, who held some *muafi* land in the Saugor district, died on the 16th November 1903 at Mahona in Khurai at the advanced age of 80 years.

Lala Baijnath Sahai was Superintendent of the State throughout the year. The management has been satisfactory.

The revenue amounted to ₹12,226, while the expenditure was ₹12,070. This included a sum of ₹6,610 paid to the creditors. With prosperous seasons and good management the entire debt should be liquidated within the next five years.

BASODA. A number of complaints have been received against the administration of the Chief and some of these complaints were well founded. The Nawab, however, has remedied the grievances brought to notice and it is hoped that the promises given will prove lasting. The family dissensions were settled during the tour of the Political Agent.

MUHAMMADGARH. Nawab Hatim Kuli Khan has been in bad health for the greater part of the year. The administration has in consequence of the Nawab's illness been in the hands of the Kamdar Mian Abdur Rahim Khan, heir-apparent of Pathari, and the condition of affairs has improved. A budget of receipts and expenditure has been submitted to the Political Agent, and the Nawab has agreed to abide by the sanctioned estimates. The debts have now to be scheduled and the instalments to be fixed.

The Nawab has also promised to send his eldest son, whose education has been sadly neglected, to the Sehore High School. This promise has not so far been fulfilled.

SUTHALIA. The reports from this estate are satisfactory.

The Indore districts of Nimawar, Zirapur and Machalpur were transferred on the 1st January 1904 to the charge of the Resident at Indore.

GWALIOR, INDORE, DEWAS. There is nothing of importance to report regarding the districts of Gwalior in this Agency.

It is understood that the Seronj Police are to be reorganized, a measure that cannot fail to be beneficial to the administration of this outlying *pargana* of Tonk.

GUARANTEED JAGIRDARS. Two estates, namely, Hirapur and Tappa, are under administration.

The management of the Kamdar Balwant Rao in Hirapur was not found satisfactory. He was accordingly dismissed and a Superintendent was appointed. Ghulam Husain Khan is now in charge of the *jagir* under the direct supervision of the Political Agent.

The claims against the estate have been carefully enquired into, and it has been ascertained that the debts amount to ₹11,812. This amount will be paid off in annual instalments of ₹2,500.

The surrender of the district of Ehrwas to the Dhar State is still under consideration.

In Tappa, apart from family quarrels, affairs are progressing smoothly. The estate is free of debt.

PINDARA JAGIRS. Masum Bakhsh, the co-sharer of Piplianagar, died on the 4th September 1903, and was succeeded by his son Sultan Muhammad Khan, whose succession has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

TRADE. The opium returns show that 1,057½ chests passed the scales at Bhopal during the year as compared with 427 chests in the previous year.

SEHORE. Mr. H. Sharman has been the Superintendent throughout the year.

The total number of boys on the rolls of the Sehore High School on the 31st March 1904 was 266, and the average daily attendance during the year was 240. During the year 6, 4 and 9 boys appeared for the Entrance, Middle, and Junior Examinations, respectively, and all passed, a result most creditable to the headmaster and his staff. Owing to the outbreak of plague at Sehore the school had to be closed during the months of September, October, November and December 1903. Consequently no scholars from the High School have been sent up for examination during the past cold weather. The number of girls at the Sehore Girls' School on the 31st March was 61 and the average daily attendance during the year was 44·82.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES. A troublesome boundary dispute between Gugahera of Narsinghgarh and Garahet of Khilchipur was settled on the 11th January, in the presence of the Political Agent, by mutual arrangement of the representatives of the Darbars concerned.

The long pending boundary case between Kararia of Rajgarh and Banskheri of Suthalia was decided by the Political Agent on the 16th January and the settlement arrived at was accepted by both parties.

The mail bags in transit from Sehore to Narsinghgarh were lost at the Parwa *nala* on the 2nd September. The runners were to blame as they attempted to cross the stream in flood and they were fortunate in escaping with their lives. LOSS OF MAIL.

L. IMPEY, *Major*,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

SEASON AND CROP.

1. The rainfall of the year was plentiful and but for a plague of locusts the crops would have been far above the average, but the ravages caused by these insects seriously damaged the *kharif* crops throughout the Agency with the result that the average outturn of staple food grains did not exceed 4 annas in the rupee. The *rabi* crops, however, were good and extensively sown; and these, taken with the bumper *kharif* harvest of 1902-1903, prevented the destruction of this year's *kharif* crops being seriously felt by the people.

2. The price of food grains remained very low throughout the year, the average rate for *makka* (Zea Maize) not exceeding 80 lb for the rupee.

3. Generally speaking it appears that the water-supply in wells and streams has now returned to its normal level.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

4. Except in parts of Indore territory, the Agency has continued to be singularly free from plague; and epidemics, of a not very serious type, were confined to the Guaranteed Thakurate of Bakhtgarh, and a few villages in the Jhabua and Gwalior territory.

5. The following table shows the extent and spread of the disease during the year under report :—

Name of districts.	Number of villages affected.	Number of cases reported.	Number of deaths reported.
Indore	28	1,398	1,286
Gwalior	15	188	124
Dhar	16	115	55
Jhabua	5	117	103
Bakhtgarh	1	80	59
Manpur (British)	1	25	9
Barwani	1	1	1
TOTAL	67	1,924	1,637

OCCURRENCES OF NOTE.

6. The boundaries of the Agency have been altered during the year by the transfer, with effect from the 1st January 1904, to the control of the Resident at Indore of all Indore territory formerly included in this Agency with the exception of the Lawani Chikalda and Pitlawad *parganas*. As the Political Agent never exercised any interference in the areas transferred, there is no appreciable reduction in the clerical work of the Agency, but the curtailment of the touring area has the advantage of allowing more time for personal inspection of the numerous smaller States of which the Agency is composed.

7. The following States have benefited by the remission of interest on famine Loans, sanctioned by the Government of India in commemoration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation :—Dhar, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, Jobat, Multhan.

DHAR.

8. His Highness the Raja of Dhar left the Daly College in August last. In November Mr. F. D. H. Joy, who had been appointed Guardian and Tutor to His Highness by the Government of India, arrived from England and took over charge of his appointment. The new arrangement is working well and the young Chief is making good progress. He accompanied me during my tour through the Dhar State in November and December 1903.

9. Lala Raushan Lall, who was granted the title of Rai Bahadur on 1st January 1904, has held the post of Superintendent during the year, and has devoted himself with energy and conspicuous success to the work of administration.

10. Mr. Ramchandra Chintaman Dike, Naib-Karbhari, retired on pension, after 30 years' service, on the 1st January 1904. He has been succeeded by Mr. Chhajuram, lately Revenue Officer.

11. The revenue of the State shows a decided improvement as compared with last year under all heads. The revised estimates of ordinary receipts (based on 11 months' actuals) amounted to R8,13,500 as compared with R7,47,800, the actuals for 1902-1903. Owing to the partial failure of the *kharif* crop the land revenue fell short of the estimates by R33,400: but for this the sanctioned estimates amounting to R8,34,400 would certainly have been exceeded. The first instalment (R50,000) in repayment of the Government loan was duly paid during the year and the balance of the debt is now 2½ lakhs against which may be set the sum of 6 lakhs due to the Darbar by Thakurs and others on account of loans, arrears of *tanka*, etc.

12. The Survey and Settlement Department was reorganised during the year under Munshi Muhammad Nur Khan whose services were kindly lent to the Darbar by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia. The progress made is satisfactory. Four Patwari Schools have been started and 165 patwaris are reported to have passed the prescribed text. In the matter of Survey 64 villages containing 115,709 bighas have been surveyed since October 1903, while the preparation of the *khasra* or field record is in progress, 85 villages having been done. The cost of the work during the year was R12,773. In order that a complete record of the whole State may be obtained, the question of the survey of the Guaranteed Estates and *Jagirs* is under consideration, and it is hoped that some suitable scheme may be arrived at.

13. Except in the *parganas* of Dhar and Dharampuri, the Customs Department was brought under departmental management during the year with the result that the income rose from R35,000 to R43,700. The lease of the Dharampuri *sayar* has now expired and that of the Dhar *sayar* will expire in August. Arrangements have, therefore, been made to obtain the loan of an experienced officer, Mulla Kamr Ali, from the Narsinghgarh State, and the whole of the Customs Department will now be thoroughly re-organised. The long pending disputes between the Darbar and the guaranteed Thakurs of Multhan, Kachi Baroda, and Dotria regarding *sayar* rights having been amicably settled during the year, there is every hope of a large and steady increase under this head.

14. In common with other departments, the new *Abkari* system has shown a marked improvement, receipts amounting to R24,300 against R13,310 for 1902-1903. This year's figure closely approximates to the average receipts for the last ten years under the old system, and there is little doubt that it will considerably increase.

15. The re-organisation of the Judicial Department has been completed during the year and the powers to be exercised by the Guaranteed and Unguaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias under the Darbar have been settled with the approval of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

16. The Government of India were pleased to make a grant-in-aid of R20,000 to the Darbar for repairs to the ancient buildings at Mandu. This sum has been fully spent in consultation with the Director-General of Archæology who inspected the work that had been done in March 1903. A full report on this subject will be submitted by me at a later date. In Dhar itself the Darbar has expended R4,000 on repairs to the Lat Masjid, while during the year two very fine Prakrit inscriptions have been recovered from the Kamal Maula Mosque at Dhar. These inscriptions, which measure 5′ 6″ by 5′, date from the eleventh and twelfth centuries; rubbings of them have been forwarded to the Director-General of Archæology.

17. An agreement approved by Government for the establishment of a motor-car service to run between Dhar and Mhow has been concluded between the Darbar and Messrs. Framroz K. Patel & Co. of Mhow, but owing to the plague epidemic at Mhow in the first instance and latterly to delay in the delivery of the machines from Europe, the contractors have been unable to start the service during the year under report.

18. The Medical Department of the State under Dr. Nadkar, State Surgeon, has worked extremely well, and the practical immunity from plague

which the Darbar's territory has enjoyed may be in large measure ascribed to the zeal and tact with which Dr. Nadkar has carried out the instructions of the Agency Surgeon.

19. To encourage indigenous Arts and Industries the work of two natives of the Dhar town was sent to the Bombay Art Exhibition in 1903, and again this year. Chain Ram, a goldsmith, received the Society's silver medal and prize of R50 for the best work in metal in the Exhibition in March 1903, and this year Purna Shankar, a painter, has received a special prize of R50 for a picture exhibited by him.

JHABUA.

20. The administration of the Jhabua State was satisfactory and His Highness the Raja continued to work well with his Dewan.

21. In spite of the damage caused to the monsoon crops by locusts, which slightly affected the Land Revenue receipts, the general improvement reported in 1902-1903 has been fully maintained, and the ordinary revenue amounted to R1,08,650, as compared with R91,300, for the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that for the first time for several years the actuals exceeded the estimates by 7½ per cent. The expenditure was kept under careful control, and the closing balance for the year is reported at R23,600 against R14,500 in 1902-1903. An instalment of R10,000 on account of the Gwalior Loan was paid during the year. The total liabilities of the State are now R4,42,000, of which R3,77,000 are owing to Government and R65,000 to the Gwalior Darbar. Proposals regarding the liquidation of the Government debt by commuting it to a permanent annual charge were submitted during the year, but were not accepted, and the Government of India have ruled that the final consideration of this matter should be deferred.*

22. One hundred and twenty-one cases, which had remained pending between Jhabua and Kushalgarh after the Border Court held in March 1903, were mutually settled during the year by the Dewan of the State and the Kamdar of Kushalgarh. There are at the present time no cases pending between Jhabua and the States of Rajputana.

23. Crime has shown a marked decrease and only six cases of dakaiti occurred in *khalsa* territory. Nineteen cases are reported from the Thakurates which form approximately half the state and in which the Darbar does not at present exercise effective control.

24. The development of the manganese deposits has been actively continued by Messrs. Kiddle, Reeve & Co., but export has been hindered by the difficulty of obtaining carriage for the transport of the mineral from the mines to the railway. The licensees have accordingly decided to lay down a tramway for this purpose, and are at the same time applying for a mining lease of this property; 10,992 tons of ore were extracted and 3,180 tons valued at R42,930 were exported by railway during the year, on which royalty amounting to R812-12-0 was paid to the Darbar. The average number of persons (adults) employed daily throughout the year was 286, and already the works are forming a centre of population where formerly none existed. As it is reported that the quantity of mineral available is very large, there is every hope that these deposits will form a valuable and enduring source of benefit to the State.

ALI RAJPUR.

25. The Rana Pratap Singh of Ali Rajpur was, with the sanction of the Government of India, invested with ruling powers on the 25th January 1904. The Agency, however, is still required to exercise control over the finances on account of the State's indebtedness to Government.

26. The Rana is showing energy and tact in his management of affairs. Rai Bahadur Waman Rao Bapuji, who was formerly Superintendent, has remained as Dewan and enjoys the full confidence of the Chief.

27. In common with other States the revenue shows an improvement as compared with last year under all heads, except that of land revenue. In spite of largely increased cultivation this item remained stationary owing to the damage done by locusts, especially in Bhabra, the most important *pargana* of the State, and thus the actual ordinary income for the year which amounted to R97,100, as compared with R87,900 in 1902-1903 fell short of the estimates by R5,000.

28. The first instalment of R8,000, in repayment of the Government loan of one lakh was paid during the year.

* NOTE.—These orders apply also to Jobat.

29. The young Rana Ranjit Singh of Barwani left the Daly College in August last and joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in October. He continues to make good progress. The actual management of the State has continued in the hands of Mr. K. M. Phatak. BARWANI.

30. The following figures show the extent of the damage caused by locusts to the *kharif* crops in this State.

Area sown (*kharif*).		Outturn (*kharif*).	
1902-1903. Bighas.	1903-1904. Bighas.	1902-1903. Maunds.	1903-1904. Maunds.
240,603	251,393	581,959	141,970

31. Thus with an increased cultivation of 11,000 bighas the outturn was less than one-fourth of what was realised in the preceding year. The leeway was to a large extent made up by the *rabi* harvest, the comparative figures for which are as under:—

1902-1903. Bighas.	1903-1904. Bighas.	1902-1903. Outturn Maunds.	1903-1904. Outturn Maunds.
12,396	28,788	23,212	59,813

But the damage was of too serious a nature not to have its effect on the revenue, which consequently amounted to ₹3,39,000 only as compared with estimates for ₹3,65,000. The first instalment of ₹30,000, in repayment of the Government loan of 1½ lakhs was paid during the year.

32. The year shows a satisfactory extension of irrigation throughout the State: the area so cultivated being 4,618 bighas as against 1,729 in 1902-1903. Not less than 20 per cent. of this area was cultivated by Bhilalas.

33. Owing to the failure of the *kharif* crops no appreciable progress was made with the Agricultural Banks which were started two years ago. The number of associations has increased from 266 to 276, while the total capital is 2,990 maunds of which 863 maunds have been advanced to subscribers.

34. The trade returns for the year show an increase both of imports and exports as under:—

	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
	₹	₹
Imports	6,44,628	6,51,382
Exports	7,11,842	9,58,194

35. The year was marked by a large extension of the cultivated area by new *asamis* to the number of 1,222; of these 755 took up 13,700 bighas of fallow land, while the remainder took up new land to the extent of 6,621 bighas. The immediate increase of land revenue from this influx of population is ₹14,700.

36. The efforts to introduce and extend the cultivation of the more valuable kinds of produce, such as ginger, sugar-cane, tobacco and potatoes were continued with success. Forty-five pounds of Egyptian cotton seed obtained from Mr. Tata were also distributed to cultivators; owing to locusts, however, this experiment failed.

37. Generally it may be said that the administration of this small State was efficiently and energetically carried on by the Superintendent, who was ably assisted by his subordinates.

JOBAT.

38. The young Rana of Jobat has continued his studies at the Daly College. The estate has been well managed during the year by the Superintendent, Munshi Munfait Ali.

39. Here also the locusts caused extensive damage which is reflected in the revenue returns: the income for the year being R21,400, only as against an estimated income of R24,000. The failure was solely under the head Land Revenue.

40. The extension of irrigation has continued to make fair progress. Seventy-one acres were so cultivated this year from 80 wells as against 62½ acres from 66 wells last year. The Bhils have also been persuaded to largely increase their cultivation of cotton and til (*sesamum indicum*). The latter, which is an especially paying crop, was sown in 1,596 acres as against 1,074 acres in 1902-1903.

41. The asbestos deposits were not worked during the year, and are, I fear, of no present commercial value.

42. No liquidation of the debt could be effected during the year, and the liabilities remained at R75,000 due to Government plus R25,000 due to the Gwalior Darbar.

MATHWAR.

43. The administration of the Mathwar Estate, subject to the general control of the Agency, was made over to the Thakur Bakht Singh during the year. It is satisfactory to record that the Thakur has devoted himself successfully to the management of his estate. The estimates of ordinary receipts for the year, amounting to R4,030, were realised in full, and debts to the extent of R1,079 were liquidated. The balance of debt now outstanding is R8,244.

44. The following figures show the improvement which has been effected since the death of the late Thakur in 1901:—

	Year.		
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Ordinary Receipts	1,947	2,833	4,052

KATHIWARA.

45. Thakur Bahadur Singh of Kathiwara died on 7th June 1903 and his grandson, Unkar Singh, aged 12, has been recognised by the Government of India as his successor. The boy has joined the Daly College at Indore.

46. The estate has thus come under the management of the Agency and the administration is being carried on by a Kamdar under the general direction of the Rai Bahadur Waman Rao Bapuji, lately Superintendent and now Dewan of the neighbouring State of Ali Rajpur.

47. The income is estimated at R5,000, and the expenditure at R3,500, thus leaving a margin of R1,500 per annum to liquidate the debts of the late Thakur, which are returned at R15,000.

RATNMAL.

48. The young Thakur of Ratnmal joined the Daly College in February 1904.

GUARANTEED ESTATES.

Multhan.

49. The young Thakur Bharat Singh of Multhan joined the Mayo College at Ajmer in October 1903. The estate, which is under the immediate management of Rai Bahadur Gopal Rao, Superintendent, Minor Estates, has done well during the year. Debts, including the instalment of R5,000 due to Government, and arrears of *tanka* due to the Dhar Darbar, were liquidated to the extent of R20,664. The liabilities of this estate due by the late Thakur still amount approximately to R60,000.

Bakhtgarh.

50. Two long pending cases in which the Thakur of Bakhtgarh claimed (*a*) against the Dhar Darbar for a largely increased share in the *sayar* dues of the Badnawar *pargana* and (*b*) against the Thakur of Kachi Baroda for two villages, Bhat Bamanda and Barodia now in possession of the latter were, after full inquiry, finally decided by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Bakhtgarh's claims were in both cases rejected.

Chota Barkheda.

51. The Bhumia Mugat Singh of Chota Barkheda died on 6th March 1904. His eldest son Bherun Singh is 15 years of age. Proposals regarding the

succession and the future administration of the estate have been submitted to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

52. Bhumia Ummed Singh of Chiktiabar died on 1st November 1903. The succession of his eldest son Kishan Singh, aged about 28 years, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Kishan Singh has been entrusted with the management of his village. Chiktiabar.

53. There is nothing of importance to record in connection with the administration of the other minor estates in this Agency. A statement showing the financial conditions of all States and of those minor estates which are under superintendence is given at the end of this report.

54. The forests of Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur, Jobat, Mathwar and Ratnmal remained under Mr. St. Joseph's charge during the year. At the particular request of the Maharaja Sindhia Mr. St. Joseph's services were lent to the Gwalior Darbar for six months commencing from the 1st January 1904 for the purpose of reporting on the forests in Gwalior territory. During his absence his work is being carried on by Mr. Chhajuram, Assistant Superintendent of the Dhar State. FORESTS.

55. The following table shows the financial results of the year's work as compared with 1902-1903 :—

State.	Area of forest in square miles.	Revenue, 1902-1903.	Expenditure, 1902-1903.	Revenue, 1903-1904.	Expenditure, 1903-1904.
		R	R	R	R
Dhar	535	23,029	18,612	26,024	20,675
Ali Rajpur	250	13,096	9,368	14,994	10,353
Barwani	698	28,352	22,227	31,303	21,748
Jobat	48	1,817	895	2,742	1,093
Mathwar	55	1,661	97	2,363	178
Ratnmal	30	4,518	174	1,884	535
TOTAL .	1,616	72,473	51,373	79,310	54,582

It will be observed that the satisfactory figures of 1902-1903 have been well maintained and indeed improved upon. The fall in the revenue in Ratnmal is due to non-payment by the contractor of the instalment payable on account of the contract for the extraction of catechu. A full report has recently been submitted on the action taken by the different States for the extension of grass reserves and for fire prevention in the forests generally, and it is only necessary to mention here that both matters have received careful attention, the results of which will, it is hoped, be more fully evident in future years. Demarcation of the forests has been actively proceeded with in Dhar and Ali Rajpur, the length of line demarcated being 62 miles and 47 miles respectively.

56. With the sanction of the Government of India an arrangement, similar to that recently effected for the control of the forests, was introduced in April 1903, for the better management of the Public Works Department in the States of Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur, Jhabua and Jobat. Mr. N. C. O'Gorman was appointed Chief State Engineer for these States. Each Darbar maintains its own department, which is generally supervised and controlled by Mr. O'Gorman. The whole cost of this appointment, which is not pensionable, is borne by States concerned. A separate report on the work done has been submitted. Considering its novelty, the scheme has worked fairly well, but a definite opinion as to its ultimate success will be more easily formed after another year. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

E. BARNES, *Capt.*,
Political Agent in Bhopawar.

SIRDARPUR,
The 25th April 1904.

Statement showing the Financial condition of the Native States in the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1903-04.

Name of State.	Opening balance on 1st April 1903.	Receipts for 1903-1904.			Grand Total	Expenditure for 1903-1904.			Closing balance on 31st March 1904.	Remarks.
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar(*a*)	1,15,069	8,13,570	57,092	8,70,662*	9,85,731	7,33,848	1,36,814†	8,70,662*	1,15,069	* Revised Estimates. † Includes R50,000 paid in liquidation of Government loan.
Jhabua	14,554	1,08,657	8,684	1,17,341	1,31,895	86,908	21,290‡	1,08,198	23,697	‡ Includes R10,000 paid in liquidation of Gwalior loan.
Ali Rajpur	42,820	97,137	4,481	1,01,618	1,45,438	1,00,068	16,418§	1,16,486	28,952	§ Includes R8,000 paid in liquidation of Government loan.
Barwani(*a*)	1,98,267	3,39,210	498	3,39,708	5,37,975	3,54,684	57,751‖	4,12,435	1,25,540	‖ Includes R30,000 paid in liquidation of Government loan.
Jobat	9,766	21,417	...	21,417	31,183	18,448	1,599	20,047	11,136	
Mathwar(*a*)	...	4,052	1,037	5,089	5,089	3,649	1,079	4,728	361	
Ratnmal(*a*)	8,754	4,378	...	4,378	13,132	4,280	4000¶	8,280	4,852	¶ Credited to separate fund for the education of the Young Thakur at the Daly College.
Multhan	619	53,034	2,837	55,841	56,460	33,275	22,564**	55,839	621	** Liquidation of debts, payments of arrears of *tanka* to the Dhar Darbar, etc.
Dotria	119	15,699	4,273	19,972	20,091	13,279	6,478**	19,757	334	
Nimkhera	4,655	21,061	989	22,050	26,705	15,067	4,536**	19,603	7,102	
Bharudpura	930	5,833	186	6,019	6,949	5,117	1,008**	6,125	824	
Kotideh	51	650	...	650	701	647	...	647	54	

(*a*) Under Superintendence.

E. BARNES,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER V.

MALWA.

SEASON AND CROP.

1. The rainfall measured at Nimach was 35·81. The monsoon broke by the middle of June in this Agency, but soon after a drought followed and the people felt very anxious and fears of a further famine began to be entertained. The anxiety however subsided when by the middle of July the long wished-for rain came in earnest. It was too copious and continuous to be favourable for the *kharif* crops which were damaged by excessive moisture and to some extent also by the ravages of locusts so that the yield was less than one-half of the normal outturn. The *rabi* crops also did not prove so good as was expected. Excessive cold and rain accompanied by hail in February and March injured the wheat, gram and opium outturn; opium also suffered damage in places from small insects. The damage to wheat and gram is estimated at two to three annas in a rupee and that to opium at nearly eight annas in a rupee.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

2. Notwithstanding every effort and precaution to check the spread of plague, it found its way to all the principal towns in this Agency and by August the whole of Malwa was seriously affected and the mortality was great. The characteristics of the epidemic have been that wherever it has taken hold it has had a severe, but generally a short, course. Most of the large towns which have been attacked are now free, but the disease is still fairly general in the villages. Except for plague, the general public health was good.

OCCURRENCES OF NOTE.

3. For facility of administrative purposes all of the Indore districts of the Malwa Agency with the exception of the *pargana* of Nandwas have been withdrawn from the control of the Political Agent in Malwa and placed in charge of the Resident at Indore with effect from 1st January 1904. The Political Agent held a border court at Bajna in February 1904 and settled in conjunction with the Assistant Resident, Banswara, 70 cases in which Bhils of Ratlam, Sailana, Piploda, and Jaora and of the bordering States of Banswara and Kushalgarh in Rajputana were concerned. The long standing boundary dispute of $\frac{\text{Kadmali}}{\text{Kushalgarh}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Manpura}}{\text{Sailana}}$ and the dakaiti of Kheriarundi in which, besides the loss of seven lives, the Thakur of Raoti in Sailana was wounded, were also disposed of.

JAORA.

4. The administration of the Jaora State has been most satisfactory.

The Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., has been absent in Bombay on privilege leave during the months of January and February 1904. He went there to recruit his health. During his absence Mir Mubarik Ali, the Chief Judge of the State, was in charge of the office of the Minister. His Highness the Nawab also visited Bombay at the same time. Thakur Ghambir Singh of Munderi, one of the guaranteed Thakurs of the Malhargarh District of Jaora, died on the 28th December 1903. His eldest son, Dule Singh, succeeded him. The State was visited by a severe epidemic of plague which commenced in the month of September and continued throughout the year. The plague policy adopted by the Darbar was advanced and thorough, and reflects credit on the administration.

RATLAM.

5. Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji Thanawala, C.I.E., the able Dewan of the State, having died on the 19th April 1903, His Highness the Raja appointed Mr. P. Babu Rao, Chief Judge of the State, as Dewan. The Jagirdars of Harsora, Kelkach and Ambleti died during the year. The State resumed the *jagir* of Kelkach, the late holder having died without any legal heir. His Highness went to Dehra Dun for change of air about the middle of July and remained there till the 13th August. He also came to Nimach for a cricket match. The administration of the State is, in my opinion, carried on satisfactorily by His Highness the Raja with the assistance of his Dewan, who has shown himself so far to be capable, prudent and assiduous in his work. The State has paid back the sum of ₹25,000 of the loan obtained from the Gwalior Darbar during the year. A Ginning Factory has been opened at Ratlam by a private firm. New shops are being built along the road from the station to the city and the place shows signs of progress and prosperity.

SITAMAU. 6. The administration of the State has been carried out during the year by the Raja through the Dewan Rao Bahadur Pandit Balwant Rao Trimbak Deshmukh who has continued to work with zeal and tact. His Highness had the misfortune to lose his first wife on the 9th August 1903 in child-birth.

SAILANA. 7. His Highness Raja Jaswant Singh has personally conducted the affairs of his State throughout the year with praisworthy zeal and has been ably seconded by his Dewan, Pandit Rajkishan.

A fifth son was born to His Highness on Christmas eve. The Raja was invited to Ajmer to attend the Educational Conference of the Chief's College as one of the representative Chiefs of Central India.

His Highness the Raja has remitted a further sum of R23,144-4-9 on account of arrears of revenue standing against the names of the poorer cultivators, whose resources were affected by famine and plague. The State has paid R28,000 towards the loan of the Gwalior Darbar, and R37,635 to various creditors, including old debts for which instalments have been fixed. This State has had a good financial year, mainly due to the improved Customs Department, and the outlook for a speedy curtailment of the State embarassments through indebtedness is now very favourable.

PIPLODA. 8. The administration of the Thakurate is well conducted by the Thakur who supervises all details of the management of his estate most carefully. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Gudarkhera, a relative of the Thakur of Piploda and the only important Jagirdar of the estate, died on 7th March. The question of succession is pending. The Jagir is heavily indebted and the management has, for the present, been taken over by the Thakur on behalf of the heir who is a minor.

OTHER THAKURS. 9. The guaranteed Thakurates of Sarwan, Bhat Kheri, Kalukhera, Jawasia and Chapaner are under the management of this Agency, the estates being involved in debt, and the holders, except in the case of Sarwan, the succession of which is pending, being also under age.

JUDICIAL. 10. There were 11 criminal appeals, 2 against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach, and 9 against the decision of the 2nd class Magistrate of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Of the former one was reversed and one altered, and of the latter five were upheld and two altered. In all the three Civil appeals which were made against the decision of the Civil Judge, Nimach, the original decisions were upheld in each instance.

DAKAITI. 11. Twenty-two cases of dakaiti occurred during the year as follows:—

Ratlam	2
Sitamau	2
Sailana	1
Piploda	2
Gwalior	7
Indore	6
Dewas, J.B.	1
Bhatkheri (Guaranteed estate)	1
TOTAL	22

TRADE. 12. The export and import of food grains, etc., and piece-goods has increased largely during the year and the work of the ginning factories at Ratlam and Sitamau has been satisfactory. The reduction of duty on salt is reported to have affected the retail sale price of the commodity favourably throughout the Agency, and the import of salt has been larger during the year than before.

EDUCATION. 13. The schools in Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau, Sailana, and Piploda appear to be working satisfactorily. The States in this Agency at present are not in a position to increase their grants for educational purposes, although the Chiefs are all thoroughly alive to their obligations to their subjects in this connection.

BOUNDARY. 14. No boundary cases, other than the long standing case of Kadmalit-Manpura between Kushalghar and Sailana, came up for decision during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS. 15. No fairs were held during the last year owing to plague.

J. MANNERS SMITH, *Major,*
Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1903-1904.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

1. The rainfall was below the average at all places except Nagod. The rains commenced a little late in most parts of Baghelkhand, but were on the whole timely. The result was a good *kharif* crop, the outturn of paddy was, however, below the normal. Damage was caused to standing crops in some parts of Rewa and Nagod by hailstorms in February and March 1904, but good *rabi* crops are being harvested generally.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

2. Cholera of a virulent type broke out in Rewa city in June 1903 and spread over the surrounding villages. Cases of cholera were also reported from some villages of the Nagod and Sohawal States. The matter formed the subject of a special report to Government. There were slight attacks of small-pox at Umaria, Nagod and a few other places, and a more serious outbreak of the same disease occurred in the Maihar State where no vaccination is in force. The Agency was free from plague which spread in the Katni Murwara and Bijeraghugarh *parganas* of the Jabalpur District, on the border of Rewa and Maihar. Only 13 imported cases occurred in the whole Agency. The same precautionary measures against the importation of plague have been taken as in the previous year. Standing plague camps have been erected at Sutna, Rewa, Nagod and Umaria.

VICEROY'S VISIT.

3. In the month of April 1903, His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, visited Rewa. The Raja of Sohawal was introduced to His Excellency on the Sutna Station platform.

REWA.

4. His Highness the Maharaja visited Bombay in November 1903.

His Highness joined, by invitation, a conference of Chiefs at Ajmer in connection with the reorganization of Chiefs' Colleges in India. He left Rewa on the 9th of March and returned on the 28th *viâ* Ratlam, where he stayed for five days.

Lal Baldeo Singh, Commander-in-Chief, died of cholera on 9th June, and his appointment has since been bestowed on Rao Bahadur Lal Janardan Singh, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. Rao Bahadur Lal Janardan Singh has been in a bad state of health during the greater part of the year.

Tilakraj Singh, the Sengar Thakur of Salaya, has been defying the authority of the Darbar for some time. The Darbar thought it necessary to send an armed force against him in January 1904 under Rao Bahadur Lal Pratap Singh, the Diwan of the State. The Thakur surrendered without any bloodshed and was brought to Rewa in February 1904.

The Umaria Colliery continues to prosper. The profits for the year amounted to R2,57,365.

The administration continues to be on the whole satisfactorily conducted, although there is much room for improvement in the Public Works Department of the State.

NAGOD.

5. The Raja still remains at Benares and has not come back to Nagod. Steps were taken at the close of the year to induce him to nominate his successor.

The Nagod Post Office, which was at some distance from the town, has been removed to a building in the town itself.

Settlement work has been completed, and all villages have been assessed. Munshi Parmanand, Assistant Diwan and Settlement Officer, deserves great credit for his excellent and successful work.

Rao Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal continues to administer the State with the same distinguished zeal and success as formerly.

SOHAWAL.

6. The Raja of Sohawal has sent his brother to Indore for education at the Daly College, and maintains his efforts towards improving the condition and administration of his State.

BARAUNDA.

7. Babu Bansdhari Singh, Thakur of Pendra, and his sons, whose misconduct has for years past been a source of trouble to the Darbar, have this year

rendered themselves liable to charges of dakaiti, by plundering several inhabitants of their village, and at the close of the year under report Bansdhari Singh with five sons and several servants and retainers were under trial in the Political Agent's Court. The Darbar has temporarily attached their Jagir.

JASO. 8. The Jagirdar still lives at Richul.

Kunwar Girwar Singh, son of the Jagirdar, continues to attend the Daly College at Indore.

A new Post Office has been experimentally opened at Jaso.

The affairs of the Jagir are satisfactorily conducted by Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal.

TRADE. 9. The export of *harra* was below normal, as the crop was destroyed by heavy rains in October.

There was a brisk trade in lac which secured heavy prices, and large profits were made by the Forest Departments of the Rewa and Nagod States.

The export of wheat and linseed seems above normal, but the prices obtained are not so favourable to the seller as in previous years.

REVENUE AND FINANCES. Rewa. 10. The total receipts during the year were R32,49,603 against an estimate of R28,94,775, and the total expenditure amounted to R26,02,902 against an estimate of R22,56,346. The increase in receipts is mainly due to large production of lac which fetched very heavy prices and the increase in expenditure is attributed to (1) cost of increased production of lac; (2) payment of all the remaining instalments of His Highness' subscription to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund; (3) trips of His Highness the Maharaja, and (4) final settlement of accounts in connection with the Viceroy's visit and the marriage of the Maharaja's sister.

Nagod. 11. There was an opening balance of R1,25,957 and the total receipts amounted to R1,78,060 against an estimate of R1,73,800. The total expenditure was R1,30,525 against an estimate of R1,71,700. The year closed with a balance of R1,73,492.

It has this year been finally decided that arrears of salary outstanding from the time of the present Raja's father need not be paid, as nearly all of the claimants are dead or have left the State, and the present Raja had announced before he left Nagod that he would not pay these debts. These arrears have therefore been struck off and the State is now free from debt.

Jaso. 12. The year commenced with a balance of R2,740, the total receipts amounted to R26,349 and the expenditure to R25,892, leaving a closing balance of R3,197. Rupees 8,258 were paid in liquidation of old debts.

JUDICIAL. 13. Twenty-eight persons concerned in six cases were tried by the Political Agent, who also heard and disposed of six appeals from Nagod.

Rewa. 14. The Rewa Darbar report shows that 1,432 criminal cases involving 2,668 persons were tried during the year, and that 3,292 original suits and 244 appeals were disposed of by the Civil Courts; 6,538 original revenue cases and 78 appeals were heard and decided.

The Rewa Jail was frequently visited both by the Agency Surgeon and the Political Agent. It maintained its reputation for good management and cleanliness. There was no case of cholera in the jail when the city was infected.

Eleven persons died in the jail during the year.

NAGOD. 15. The statement received from the Nagod State shows that 182 cases involving 258 persons were disposed of during the year.

Six hundred and thirty-one Civil and 1,549 Revenue cases were also decided. The jail is maintained in good order.

DAKAITI AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES. 16. There were no cases of dakaiti during the year, but a boy of about 12 years was very brutally mutilated by three persons at Unchehra for the sake of his ornaments, both his hands being cut off at the wrists with an axe.

SUPPRESSION OF FEMALE INFANTICIDE. 17. Forty-six boys and 47 girls were born in the proclaimed villages during the year. Of these 44 boys and 42 girls were alive at the end of the year.

EDUCATION. 18. The statements received from the various States show that 3,652 girls and boys were educated at a cost of R30,933-10-11 which gives an annual average of R8-7-6 per head.

The Headmaster of the Rewa High School again examined the boys of the Nagod town and Sardar Schools and the result was satisfactory.

POLICE. 19. Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Superintendent, Central India Agency Police, visited Sutna on 20th November 1903.

Sub-Inspector Yakub Ali has done good work and has rendered valuable assistance to the Baraunda State in the investigation of certain charges of dakaiti and robbery, etc., against the Jagirdar of Pendra and his sons and servants.

20. The case which was pending at the beginning of the year was decided by Mr. Scott, Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand; a case between Pahra and Bhaisaundha which was instituted during the year is still pending. BOUNDARY.

21. Difficulty was experienced in securing the observance of the prescribed rules regarding interstatal jurisdiction in three cases. In two of these cases Ajaigarh demurred to handing over the accused persons to Sohawal and Paldeo. The cases were, however, disposed of after reference to the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies and the demand admitted by Ajaigarh. In the third case Baraunda objects to surrender certain persons to Ajaigarh and the question is still unsettled. MISCELLANEOUS.

The following table shows the number of persons made over under the rules:—

1 from Paldeo to Panna.
9 from Nagod to Rewah, Sohawal, Jaso, Panna and Ajaigarh.
2 from Kothi to Charkhari.
2 from Jaso to Nagod.
4 from Maihar to Rewah.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Major,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

SEASON AND CROPS.

Owing to the rains having held off until August some of the crops which had been sown in anticipation of getting timely rains suffered considerably. The monsoon after it set in was well distributed and the crops which were sown late prospered favourably, with the result that on the whole the yield of the *kharif* crop was normal. The *rabi*, which, owing to the late rainfall, was looked forward to as a bumper harvest, was damaged to some extent by hail and heavy rain in March.

2. Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., Settlement Commissioner, visited Nowgong and toured through the portion of the Agency under settlement with a view to drawing up proposals for the work.

3. Mr. J. E. Goudge, C.S., of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been temporarily lent for settlement work in the States where settlement is in progress.

4. A proposal for the appointment of a Forest Officer with a view to examine and report on what are considered valuable forest areas in the States of Panna, Charkhari, Bijawar and Chhatarpur has been under consideration, and is awaiting the loan of the services of an officer for the purpose by Government.

5. Another proposal as to the appointment of an Engineer for the States of Panna, Bijawar, Baoni and Sarila has received the approval of the States concerned and efforts are being made to obtain the services of a suitable man for the post.

6. The work of the construction of a canal from the Ken river has been started and a survey for a canal from the Dhasan is in progress. The work is being undertaken by the Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, but will also benefit the States through which the canal will pass.

7. The States of Datia, Samthar and Baoni and the Jagir of Beri have accepted the revised rules proposed for the supply of water from the Betwa Canal, which will be regulated in the same manner as in British India, Government taking over all existing State minors refunding the cost to the States concerned.

8. A meeting of the representative Thakurs, Bundela, Pauwar and Dhandhera from all the States and districts was held at Nowgong in March 1904, and rules were framed for the curtailment of marriage and funeral expenses.

9. The Agency was visited by the Hon'ble Major Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ORCHHA.

10. The Chief attended the Educational Conference held at Ajmer in March, as a representative of Central India. After the Conference the Chief started on a pilgrimage to Hardwar and Kuruksbetra.

Rao Ganeshju, elder brother of the Chief and Jagirdar of Degora, died on the 20th of November 1903.

PANNA.

11. Rao Bahadur Balabhai Mancharam has been confirmed in the appointment of Dewan.

All the departments of the State have been reorganised.

A number of village schools have been opened and an Inspector of Schools has been appointed.

A private firm has, as a tentative measure, started a tonga dâk service between Nagod and Panna without guarantee from the State.

The young Chief with his companions, Rao Pritpal Singh and Hira Singh, is prosecuting his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer, being the first representatives sent to that institution from Bundelkhand.

Rao Pritpal Singh, member of the Darbar Council and a respectable Jagirdar of the State, died on the 25th of September 1903, and None Ganeshju, Jagirdar of Jharkua, has been selected to take his place on the Council.

The *zabta* or feudal system in vogue in State was modified and altered to suit modern requirements, the Maimars and the Jagirdars of the State

having agreed, with the sanction of the Darbar, to commute the system of *zabta* by payment of an annual fixed charge to the State.

A number of District dispensaries were opened in the State during the year.

12. A son was born to the second son of the Maharaja on the 3rd of February 1904. AJAIGARH.

13. The Jagirdars of Kupia, Gaharwar and Jasgawan who were, as a temporary measure, deprived of their jagirs for three years, during which period they were not to reside in Bijawar territory, as a punishment for having shown a recalcitrant attitude on the accession of the present Chief, made personal submission to the Chief and were allowed to go back to their homes. Their jagirs have been restored them. BIJAWAR.

The Jagirdar of Lakhangawan, Dewan Mahum Singh, died at Nowgong in August 1903, and Malkhan Singh, the nearest male heir, has succeeded to the *jagir* which will remain under State management during Malkhan Singh's minority. Suitable allowances have been fixed for the widow of the deceased Thakur and also for the widowed daughter-in-law.

The capital of the State has been connected with the Government telegraph system and a first class road joining the capital with the Imperial road was completed in the past year.

14. A son was born to the Nawab on the 8th of July 1903. BAONI.

15. Under the arrangements arrived at in 1847 by Colonel Sleeman, the then Agent to the Governor-General for Bundelkhand, a sum of R200 was fixed as the contribution from each of the *pattis* for the purposes of administration. It having been represented that the contribution was inadequate according to present requirements, the amount of contribution has been raised to R1,300 *Gajashahi*, which will be shared by the three *pattis*. DHURWAI.

Patti 'A' was placed under attachment with effect from the 9th of November 1903, to enable the claims against the Pattidar being settled.

Lala Buldeo Prasad from Banda has been appointed Manager.

16. The Jagirdar with his brother attended the Daly College at Indore. LUGHASI.

17. A ginning factory and Cotton Press have been erected at Harpalpur. ALIPURA.

18. Rani Deo Kuar, widow of the late Raja Khet Singh of Jetpur, died on the 15th of September 1903 leaving no heir. The Rani was in receipt of a pension of R200 per mensem from the Treasury at Nowgong. POLITICAL PENSIONERS.

F. G. BEVILLE, *Major*,
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Chapter VIII.

THE DEWAS STATE (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES) AND THE THAKURAT OF BAGLI.

DEWAS.

Mr. R. J. Bhide and Mr. Daulat Rao Khanvilkar continued throughout the year to discharge the duties of Superintendent and Minister of the Senior and Junior Branches respectively.

The State suffered, with the rest of the Agency, from excessive and continuous rain which considerably damaged the *kharif* crop and hindered weeding. The *rabi*, though extensively sown, was damaged not only by untimely rain and hail but also by locusts.

In spite of the measures taken to prevent the ingress of plague, the disease broke out at Dewas towards the end of September 1903, and by December it spread to the outlying villages. The people were at first averse to inoculation but their prejudices were soon overcome by the example set them by the Chief of the Senior Branch and the leading State officials, who were publicly inoculated by Major Roberts. Altogether 2,341 persons were inoculated.

The total numbers of plague seizures and deaths at the Capital were 289 and 251, and the corresponding figures for the outlying districts were 570 and 417 respectively.

The Medical and Educational Departments are in capable hands, and much useful work is being done. Various municipal improvements have been initiated at Dewas and at Pargana Head-quarters.

Elementary village schools have been started in several *parganas* and the experiment promises well.

The financial condition of both branches continues to be satisfactory.

His Highness the Raja of the Senior Branch continued his studies at the Daly College till October 1903, when he proceeded to the Mayo College where he is making satisfactory progress. His Highness was, during the year, betrothed to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur. His Highness the Raja of the Junior Branch continues to take a keen interest in the affairs of State and has worked cordially with his Minister.

BAGLI.

The agricultural conditions of the Thakurat are identical with those of the Dewas. The estate suffered equally with Dewas from excessive rain which damaged the *kharif* crop while the *rabi* suffered from untimely winter rain.

The Thakur continued to take a keen interest in the affairs of his estate and will, it is hoped, soon qualify for the independent control of the Thakurat.

Pandit Hira Lal held the post of Superintendent throughout the year and has administered the estate with tact and success. The financial condition of the estate is very satisfactory.

R. E. HOLLAND,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1. The total outlay on Imperial Public Works in Central India amounted to ₹3,71,087.

2. The total expenditure on Public Works in Native States was ₹24,36,115.

3. (*a*) The actual realisations of revenue were ₹16,511.

IMPERIAL PUBLIC WORKS.

(*b*) The expenditure is detailed below :—

Name of heads.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.
	₹	₹
Civil Buildings	86,000	78,904
Communications	1,48,800	1,47,247
Establishment	1,06,800	1,08,503
Tools and Plant	6,500	6,620
Suspense	1,900	—4,834
TOTAL	3,50,000	3,36,440

(*c*) and in addition the following outlay was incurred :—

	₹
Military Works, Imperial	17,550
Contributions	6,036
Local Funds	8,271
Civil Department (Dâk Bungalow furniture, establishment, etc.)	2,790
	34,647
TOTAL IMPERIAL PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE	3,71,087

4. The following Major Works were in progress during the year 1903-1904 :—

(*a*) *Military*—

(*i*) Water-supply to European Infantry Lines and Hospital at Indore.

(*ii*) New Veterinary Hospital at Agar.

(*iii*) Horse Infirmary at Goona.

(*b*) *Civil Buildings*—

(*i*) New Jail at Sirdarpur.

(*ii*) Addition of an upper story to the Treasury Office at Indore to accommodate the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Central India.

(*iii*) Additions and alterations to Executive Engineer's Office at Nowgong, estimated cost ₹4,145, expenditure ₹4,270.

(*iv*) Circuit House at Nowgong. Design and estimate prepared and work commenced.

(*v*) Collection of materials for adding an upper story to the Residency Building at Gwalior.

(*c*) *Communications*—

(*i*) New Inspection Bungalow at Harpalpur.

(*ii*) New Inspection Bungalow at Amdara.

(*d*) *Local Funds*—

(*i*) Jhabuat-Meghnagar Road.

(*ii*) Piplodat-Puniakheri Road.

(*iii*) Kurwait-Bamora Road.

5. *Contributions.*—Work on the Eye Hospital at Indore was suspended pending orders of the Government of India regarding additional funds required for completion of the building.

NATIVE STATES.

6. The following statement gives in detail the expenditure incurred by each Native State in Central India :—

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works in the Native States of Central India during 1903-1904.

SERVICE HEAD.	Gwaloir.	Indore.	Bhopal.	Rajgarh.	Narsinghgarh.	Ratlam.	Jaora.	Sailana.	Sitamau.	Dhar.	Barwani.	Ali Rajpur.	Jobat.	Jhabua.	Dewas, Senior Branch.	Dewas, Junior Branch.	States in Baghelkhand Agency.	States Bundelkhand Agency.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Famine Relief Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MILITARY.																		
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,395	...
Repairs	...	...	79	500	41	215	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013	165
CIVIL.																		
Buildings { Original Works	9,888	38,004	36,136	29,410	3,664	5,945	9,147	...		20,235	21,704	2,968	...	508	10,860	4,003	64,039	22,717
Buildings { Repairs	58,896	14,494	14,582	6,500	4,275	9,733	7,711	452		28,795	16,481	2,996	487	771	3,786	2,838	44,587	18,258
Communications. { Original Works	1,00,964	78,245	...	33,294	14,647	551	1,300	...		26,433	25,997	...	...	...	...	...	3,868	4,983
Communications. { Repairs	1,97,000	16,835	36,739	500	924	10,720	2,840	148		7,508	21,182	1,224	10	194	2,475	2,397	41,285	3,509
Tools and Plant	10,241	2,547	...	...	...	...	...	...		485	2,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,02,268	6,368	22,153	...	1,026	2,537	2,222	...		...	3,479	...	...	...	2,889	4,378	1,07,248	4,241
IRRIGATION.																		
Original Works	...	13,147	...	800	2,370	...	6,893	...		3,000	9,830	175	...	...	4,193	300	541	675
Repairs	1,63,699	23,881	...	200	...	4,720	7,658	42		9,160	12,615	600	375	983	200	232	943	886
ESTABLISHMENT	1,97,553	45,903	19,935	3,700	6,890	2,929	6,710	922		13,806	11,693	1,437	648	1,367	2,500	3,070	16,521	6,754
RAILWAYS	3,93,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR 1903-1904	12,35,373	2,39,424	1,29,624	74,904	33,336	37,350	44,521	1,564	...	1,09,472	1,25,358	9,400	1,520	3,823	26,903	17,218	2,83,640	62,188
																GRAND TOTAL—		24,36,115
As compared with the total expenditure in 1902-1903.	18,43,467	4,83,323	1,42,020	10,369	43,562	28,968	36,386	19,202	7,470	1,34,126	1,38,406	3,785	3,025	...	18,914	14,821	2,23,500	63,812
																GRAND	TOTAL—	32,14,856
Percentage of cost of establishment on total expenditure on works during 1903-1904.	21·7	19·17	15·3	4·93	20·36	7·84	15·07	58·95	...	12·61	9·32	15·28	42·63	35·75	9·29	17·82	5·82	10·85
Percentage of cost of establishment on total expenditure on works during 1902-1903.	13·13	10·65	14·47	7·29	13·96	...	16·02	13·5	12·30	11·16	7·03	...	...	...	12·40	15·48	6·58	0·42

GWALIOR. General.

7. Final figures of expenditure on the Public Works of the State have not yet been reported. The total expenditure for the year, as far as is known, is R12¼ lakhs, of which about 4 lakhs represent capital outlay on the State Light Railways and one lakh each on new irrigation works and roads.

In addition to this, the State Public Works Department carried out works and repairs on Imperial buildings in the Gwalior State at a cost of R22,500 from the Imperial grant. Of this amount, R9,500 were expended in collection of materials for additions to Gwalior Residency, and R3,438 in construction of Horse Infirmary at Guna, estimated to cost the Military Department R6,723.

Water works. The preliminary survey of Lashkar water works scheme is complete, but the scheme was held in abeyance pending commencement of the Ujjain water works project.

The Ujjain water works project was revised with an estimated saving of half a lakh of rupees. Work was commenced on this scheme in March 1904, and it is expected that the water works will be completed in August 1905.

Irrigation. The Tonga reservoir which had breached in 1902 was repaired, and the reconstruction and extension of its channels taken in hand.

The survey of the Son *nala* project made some progress. A special surveying staff is to be organised to work up important irrigation projects.

Communications. Four new roads were under construction.

Railways. The total length of the Gwalior Light Railways open for traffic was 157·34 miles at the end of the year, 31 miles of the Sabalgarh extension having been opened on January 1st, 1904.

The second section (Jaura to Sabalgarh 26·85 miles) of the Gwalior Sabalgarh extension will be ready for opening by the end of June 1904 when the two girder bridges over the Son and Karri rivers are expected to be completed.

The final location of the projected railway extension from Sabalgarh to Sheopur (66·66 miles) has been completed and reports and estimates are in the press.

Five-ton axle loads and an increase to width of the State Railway stock from 6′0″ to 6′6″ have been sanctioned by the Government of India and in consequence the new covered goods trucks can now carry a 7-ton load.

The standardisation of the Light Railway stock is in progress. Drawings and specifications were got out during the year and samples of standard stock ordered.

The open line of the Gwalior Light Railway system yielded a net return on capital expenditure of nearly 2 per cent. during the year.

INDORE. 8. Total expenditure R2,39,424. Principal works—

	R
(*i*) Edward Town Hall at Indore—	
Estimate	1,30,092
Expenditure during year	9,563
(*ii*) Yashwantnagar Tank.—	
Expenditure	19,498
(*iii*) Burwaha-Maheshwar Road, 31 miles—	
Expenditure during year	25,160
(*iv*) Tarana-Mahidpur Road, 36 miles, expended during year	9,757
(*v*) Bamnia-Petlawad Road, expended during year.	4,432

The services of Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, Executive Engineer, Bengal Public Works Department, were lent to the Indore Darbar from November 1903, and the State Public Works Department has since been completely reorganised. It is hoped that these measures will result in a steady development of all the branches of public works in the State, which have suffered hitherto for want of a properly qualified Engineer at the head of the Department.

RAJGARH. 9. Total expenditure R74,904. Principal works.—

	R
(*i*) Palace, Expenditure	11,869
(*ii*) Bungalow at Biaora	5,713
(*iii*) Pachor-Shujalpur Road	31,722

NARSINGHGARH. 10. Total expenditure R33,836. The Pachor-Shajalpur Road, 15¾ miles touching the Gwalior State boundary, was completed at the joint expense of the Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh States, the mileage in each State being about the same. Rupees 2,370 was expended on original minor irrigation works.

JAORA. 11. Total expenditure R44,521. Some progress was made with the new public offices at Jaora, but plague interfered.

There are 15 tanks, 4 dams, 853 pucca wells, 5,180 kutcha wells in this State. Rupees 3,500 were spent on an important tank waste weir and R3,393 on new wells for irrigation.

BARWANI.

12. Total expenditure ₹1,25,358. Principal works :—

	₹
(*i*) Surana new bund—	
Expenditure during year	4,410
„ to date	11,237
(*ii*) Melon Causeway—	
Expenditure during year	5,389
„ to date	11,273

An average water rate of ₹7 per well was derived from 501 irrigation wells.

DEWAS STATE.

13. Total expenditure—

	₹
Senior Branch	26,903
Junior „	17,218

There are in the Senior Branch 50 tanks
464 pucca wells
1,798 kutcha „
in the Junior Branch 30 tanks.
523 pucca wells, and *Ozis*
1,596 kutcha „

In the Junior Branch an area of about 7,958 acres is irrigated in a normal year.

OTHER STATES.

14. Public Works in Bhopal, Dhar, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Ali Rajpur, Jobat, Jhabua, and in the States in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies do not call for special remarks. Details of expenditure in each will be found in the statement at paragraph 6 above. But little was effected in the way of original works, communication, and irrigation.

GENERAL.

15. The Report of the Indian Irrigation Commission was issued during the year. In section VII (Provincial) are contained their observations regarding the existing irrigation works and the possibilities for extending irrigation in Central India. The appointment of a special establishment for investigating Protective Irrigation Works in Central India is recommended by the Irrigation Commission.

ESTABLISHMENT.

16. The following statement enumerates the Engineer Officers employed in the Imperial Public Works Department in Central India during 1903-1904, and in the principal Native States :—

Name.	Charge.	Period of Tenure.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
G. G. White, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.	R. and C. I.	1st April 1903	31st March 1904	On privilege leave for two months from 2nd September 1903 to 1st November 1903.
F. St. G. Manners Smith, Officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary.	Do.	2nd September 1903.	1st November 1903.	From Protective Irrigation Works, Rajputana.
C. C. Swetenham, Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do.	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
H. T. Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Indore Division.	1st April 1903	13th August 1903.	On special duty from 2nd to 13th August 1903. On combined leave from 14th August 1903 to 7th May 1904.
Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal, Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Do.	2nd August 1903.	7th December 1903.	On medical leave from 8th December 1903 for 6 months.
G. L. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, Officiating Executive Engineer.	Do.	8th December 1903.	31st March 1904.	Transferred from Rajputana.
L. A. Light, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Nagod Division.	1st April 1903	9th May 1903	On combined leave from 10th May 1903 for 15 months.
Charu Chandar Ray, Executive Engineer.	Do.	10th May 1903	31st March 1904.	
Ditto	Attached to the Indore Division.	1st April 1903	2nd May 1903	Transferred to Nagod Division.
Narain Das, Assistant Engineer (Provincial).		2nd May 1903	31st March 1904.	Transferred from Rajputana.
Gwalior State.				
H. B. Taylor, Chief Engineer	State Public Works Department.	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
Indore.				
F. A. A. Cowley, State Engineer	Do.	16th October 1903.	31st March 1904.	Joined from Bengal Irrigation Branch.

ROADS.

17. The subjoined statement gives the total length of roads maintained by the Imperial Works Department and each Native State in Central India during 1903-1904 :—

Public Works Department Division or Native State.	By whom maintained.	Length of roads in miles.			Remarks.
		Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total.	
Indore Division	Imperial Funds.	498¾	...	498¾	11½ miles of Imperial roads in Indore Division are supervised by the Gwalior State Public Works Department.
Nagod „		266½	19½	286	
Gwalior State	Native State Funds.	887⅝	461⅛	1,348¾	
Indore	Do.	196	125	321	
Bhopal	Do.	153	...	153	
Rajgarh	Do.	8¼	...	8¼	
Narsinghgarh	Do.	27	13	40	
Ratlam	Do.	12	68	80	
Sailana	Do.	...	2	2	
Dhar	Do.	82¼	26	108¼	
Barwani	Do.	56	159½	215½	
Babua	Do.	...	51½	51½	
Baghelkhand Agency	Do.	189	378	567	
Bundelkhand „	Do.	Not	received.		

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

EXPORTS TO CHINA.

1. The quantity of opium exported and of pass duty realised during the year was greater than in any year since 1900-1901, and shows a considerable increase as compared with the figures for 1902-1903, thus:—

		1903-1904.	1902-1903.
Number of chests	Imperial	26,737½	20,345
	Provincial	600½	543½
Duty realised	Imperial	1,33,68,750	1,01,72,500
	Provincial	4,20,350	3,80,450

PROVINCIAL EXPORTS.

2. Eighty-two and a half chests of Provincial opium were passed free of duty against 84½ chests in the previous year.

3. The increased demand in China for old Malwa opium and the abnormally high prices realised at times at Bombay gave a strong stimulus to the trade, and resulted in a large increase in the number of chests exported.

4. There was also a slight increase in the Provincial (duty paid) exports as compared with the year 1902-1903.

PASS DUTY.

5. The duty of ₹500 a chest on exports to China and of ₹700 a chest on Provincial exports remained unchanged.

STOCK AND OUTTURN.

6. The stock in hand is estimated at about 9,000 chests of old, and 28,000 chests of new, opium.

7. The outturn of the season 1903-1904 is estimated at about 25,000 chests for the whole of Malwa, although considerable damage was done to the crops in places by heavy rain at the end of February.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL AND JAIL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

During the year under report 1,831 suits were filed in the British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,053 in the previous year. Of these 653 were Small Cause Court suits. At the close of the year there were 244 suits pending against 165 in the previous year.

The value of suits disposed of during the year 1903-1904 amounted to R1,29,340-3-9 or R55,356-5-8 less than that of the suits disposed of during the year 1902-1903.

Decrees numbering 1,375 and valued at R1,37,156-9-0 were executed during the year under report against 1,704 decrees valued at R2,81,721-6-1 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits was 32·86 against 44·46 days in the year 1902-1903.

The average time taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits was 22·12 against 25·01 days in the previous year.

The average cost of regular suits has decreased from R13-5-0 to R6-11-11, and of execution of decrees from R1-1-2 to R1-0-0.

The average cost of Small Cause Court suits has increased from R6-1-9 in 1902-1903 to R8-8-3 in the present year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The average time taken during 1903-1904 in executing decrees is 30·69 days against 24·15 days in the previous year.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year 1903-1904 was 1,548 against 1,822 instituted during the previous year. Of these 326 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 557 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has increased from 5·38 days in the previous year to 5·67 days in the year under report.

In all 1,053 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1903-1904, leaving 56 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

REGISTRATION.

Three hundred and fifty-one documents were registered during the year against 451 in the previous year. The amount of fees recovered was R1,226-14-6 against R1,820-7-6 in the year 1902-1903.

JAIL.

The usual annual repairs to the buildings have been executed by the Public Works Department: they are all in good order.

The conduct of the Jail officials has not been satisfactory owing to insufficient supervision by the Jailor and head warder.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital as in-door patients was 621, of whom 2 died.

Food of good quality has been supplied. A modified dietary scale consisting of ⅛ each of wheat, gram and jowar has been introduced. Its effect on the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory, while a saving of R9-12-4 per prisoner has been effected.

Sufficient and suitable clothing has been supplied to the prisoners.

With the exception of the life-convicts and long term prisoners, the prisoners are employed in the brick factory and extramural labour.

On the 6th January 1904 four warders were assaulted by six prisoners, after the former had searched the jail for prohibited articles. Some of the other prisoners took part in the disturbance. One prisoner received a cut on the head. No warders were injured.

The value of articles manufactured in the jail was R3,402-1-1.

The entire expenditure under all heads did not exceed the Budget allotment.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

ARTS COLLEGES.

1. There are in Central India four Arts Colleges. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, the Victoria College at Gwalior, and the Madhava College at Ujjain.

The number of students attending these Colleges and the results of University Examinations are given in the statement below :—

COLLEGE.	Number on the rolls.	NUMBER SENT UP FOR		NUMBER PASSED IN	
		F. A. Examination.	B. A. Examination.	F. A. Examination.	B. A. Examination.
Holkar College, Indore . . .	55	18	13	8	7
Canadian Misson College, Indore . .	40	13	6	10	3
Madhava College, Ujjain . . .	61	10	7	1	2
The Victoria College, Gwalior . . .	80	16	12	4	8

HIGH SCHOOLS.

2. The High Schools in Central India are :—Lashkar, Ujjain, four schools at Indore (the Residency School and the Canadian Mission School in Residency limits and the Indore English Madrasa and Military School in the City), two schools at Mhow (the Zoroastrian School and the Canadian Mission School), Sehore, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhar, Dewas, Sutna, Tikamgarh, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Nowgong, Datia, Panna and Barwani. Probably all of these schools prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Universities of Calcutta or Allahabad, but no information is available regarding the numbers sent up.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

3. There are schools of the class known as Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Guna, Sailana, Shajapur, Gohad, three at Nimach (Cantonment School, Canadian Mission School, and City School), two at Agar (Agency and State schools), Mandsaur, Bhind, Mangaoli, Bhilsa, Jaura (Alapur), Bhandair, Morar, Bajranggarh, Sarangpur, Basoda, Sardarpur and Narsinghgarh.

DALY COLLEGE.

4. There are 26 students on the roll of the Daly College. Until additional boarding accommodation is supplied in the College grounds, this number cannot be increased.

R. C. H. PADFIELD,
Principal, Daly College, Indore.

INDORE;
Dated the 19th May 1904.

CHAPTER XIII.

POST OFFICE.

1. The administration of the Circle was held by me throughout the year.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL INDIA.

2. Extensions in Central India. The total number of permanent Post Offices open on the 31st March 1904 in the Central India portion of this Circle was 110, *viz.*, 4 head, 25 sub, and 81 Branch offices as against 4 head, 22 sub, and 87 Branch offices on 31st March 1903.

LETTER BOXES.

3. Eight letter boxes were opened and two closed during the year and there were 60 letter boxes existing on 31st March 1904, as against 58 in the previous year.

MAIL LINES.

4. During the year under review no new lines were opened. It is under contemplation to introduce a motor-car service between Mhow and Dhar from the beginning of the new financial year.

POSTAL UNITY.

5. No postal unity was introduced during the year under review.

6. The following is a comparative statement of the enumeration of articles that were sent out for delivery by Post Offices in the Central India portion of this Circle and of money orders issued and paid.

	Letter mail articles.	Parcel mail articles.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
1902-1903 . .	3,841,728	29,590	112,713	2,827,652	44,319	1,257,558
1903-1904 . .	4,396,399	40,071	129,937	3,159,397	44,092	1,256,550
Difference . .	+ 554,671	+ 10,481	+ 17,224	+ 331,745	—227	—1,008

The increase and decrease were as follows :—

Letter mail articles	14·4 increase.
Parcel mail articles	35·4 „
Number of money orders issued	15·2 „
Amount of money orders issued	11·6 „
Number of money orders paid	·51 decrease.
Amount of money orders paid	·0082 „

INSURED AND VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES AND ORDINARY PARCELS POSTED.

7. The following table gives a comparison for the year under review with the preceding year of insured and value-payable articles posted at offices in this circle :—

	Insured articles.	Value of insured articles.	Value payable articles.	Amount specified for recovery	Ordinary parcels registered.	Ordinary parcels unregistered.
1902-1903 . .	3,931	920,828	4,197	74,001	9,628	1,741
1903-1904 . .	3,541	957,898	4,483	98,152	9,088	3,018
Difference . .	390	+37,070	+286	+24,151	—540	+ 1,277

The increase and decrease are as follows :—

Insured articles	11·01 decrease.
Value of insured articles	·04 increase.
Value-payable articles	6·8 „
Amount specified for recovery	32·6 „
Ordinary parcels registered	5·9 decrease.
Ordinary parcels unregistered	73·3 „

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

8. No case of highway robbery of mails occurred in the Central India portion of this circle during the year under review.

SALT. 9. The number of offices authorised to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôt at Sambhar and Pachbadra was revised, and the postal commission on the value of indents was reduced from 8 annas to 2 annas per cent. subject to a minimum of 10 annas on each indent with effect from 1st July 1903. Only one Post Office in Central India received indents for salt.

QUININE. 10. The sale of quinine at Post Offices in the Central India Agency during the year under review and for the preceding year is shown comparatively in the following statement:—

1902-1903	21,319 five grain powders.
1903-1904	30,603 „ „

The powders sold during the year under review represent 21¾ lbs. of the drug valued at R405-7-6 as against 15lb of the drug valued at R222-11-8 in the previous year. The sales by village postmen numbered 196 powders as against 57 powders in the preceding year.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH. 11. No combined offices were opened or closed in Central India during the year under review. There were 17 combined offices existing on 31st March 1904 as on 31st March 1903. The 17 permanent combined offices received 43,457 and sent 37,124 messages yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R27,551-3-0, as against 41,479 received and 35,867 messages sent yielding a revenue of R31,357-15-0 in the preceding year.

The number of receiving Post Offices in the Central India portion of this Circle at which telegrams were booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire, was 32. These offices booked 984 messages representing a revenue of R722-5-0.

TOURS. 12. A camp Post Office accompanied the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, on tour from 19th December 1903 to 2nd February 1904.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICE. 13. A temporary Post Office was opened for the Military Manœuvres Camp at Killod under the Mhow Head Office from 26th January 1904 to 2nd February 1904.

THEFT BY POSTAL SERVANTS. 14. No cases of theft by public servants occurred during the year under review.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAGE STAMPS. 15. During the year under review there were 2 cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps in the Central India portion of this Circle as against 6 in the previous year.

BURGLARIES. 16. There have been no cases of burglaries during the year under review.

MISCELLANEOUS. 17. Bubonic plague in a virulent form prevailed in the Malwa Division during the greater portion of the year, and the following places were more or less affected-Indore, Indore-City, Mhow, Nimach, Choti-Sadri, Bari-Sadri, Sonkach, Tal, Mandlesar, Barotha, Mahidpur, Bakhtgarh, Agar, Ujjain, Barwaha, Mandsaur, and Dewas. I beg to acknowledge with thanks the cordial help accorded by the Darbars concerned in providing suitable accommodation for such Post Offices the removal of which was necessitated under medical advice. Besides the accommodation above referred to, temporary huts were purchased by the Department wherever necessary, and tents were procured on loan from other Departments for the temporary removal of Post Offices outside the plague infected localities. There were 37 deaths from plague in the Malwa Division among the postal employés including their relatives and servants.

CONCLUDING REMARKS. 18. As in past years, I have the pleasure to record that the relations of the Department with the various Darbars continued of the same cordial character.

W. J. VANSOMEREN,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Rajputana Circle, Ajmer.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY.

During the year under report 10 boundary cases were settled as follows:—

In the Indore Agency.

By Panchayat 1

In the Bhopal Agency.

By Panchayat 1
By mutual agreement 1

In the Bundelkhand Agency.

By Panchayat 2

In the Malwa Agency.

By Panchayat 1

In the Bhopawar Agency.

Personally by the Political Agent 1
By Panchayat 2
By mutual agreement 1

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year and those which are still pending:—

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1903.	Number of cases instituted during the year 1903-1904.	Number of cases settled during 1903-1904.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1904.
Gwalior Residency . . .	1	16	...	17
Indore	...	40	...	40
Indore Agency	10	...	...	10
Bhopal	2	3	2	3
Bundelkhand	1	1	2	...
Baghelkhand	1	1	...	1
Malwa	1	...	1	...
Bhopawar	11	...	4	7
TOTAL .	27	61	10	78

PIYARE LAL,

Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

INDORE;
The 6th June 1904.

CHAPTER XV.

POLICE.

POLICE STRENGTH.

1. The strength of the Central India Agency Police on the 31st December 1903 was 424. These were distributed as follows:—

Inspector, 1st grade	1
„ 2nd „	2
„ 3rd „	1
Sub-Inspector, 2nd grade	2
„ 3rd „	4
Head Constable, 1st grade	1
„ 2nd „	2
„ 3rd „	7
„ 4th „	10
„ 5th „	22
Constable, 1st grade	34
„ 2nd „	130
„ 3rd „	204
Mounted Constables	4
TOTAL	424

2. The sanctioned strength of the force at the commencement of the year 1903 was 468 men, but this number was reduced in April 1903 by five men who belonged to the Gwalior Residency Division as it was found that no Police was required there, and that the men employed as Constables were actually doing the work of Tahsil peons. The case was referred to the Government of India, who, on the advice of the Local administration, struck the men off the strength of the Central India Agency Police.

CHANGES IN ESTABLISHMENT.

3. During the year which ended on the 31st December 1903, 31 Constables were dismissed for misconduct, 2 Constables retired, 22 Constables resigned their appointments, 2 were discharged as physically unfit for further service in the Police, 1 Head Constable and 29 Constables died of plague in the Mhow and Nimach Cantonments, and one Sub-Inspector, 3rd grade, and 4 Constables from other causes in the other Divisions. In all 35 men died during the year. Fifty-seven candidates were enrolled during the year to fill vacancies caused by deaths, resignations, etc.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

4. The following promotions and appointments were made during the year under report:—

Appointed 3rd grade Inspector	1
„ 3rd „ Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constable, 5th grade, to Head Constable, 4th grade	2
Constable, 1st grade, to Head Constable, 5th grade	7
„ 2nd „ to Constable, 2nd grade	10
„ 3rd „ to „ 2nd „	4
„ 3rd „ to „ 1st „	3
Sub. *pro tem.* Head Constable, 4th grade, to Head Constable, 4th grade	1

INSPECTION.

5. All the Police Divisions except the Khalghat Division were inspected during the year by the District Superintendent of Police.

PARTICULARS OF CRIME.

6. During the year 1903, 568 offences against property (Chapter XVII, Indian Penal Code) were reported within the jurisdiction of the Central India Agency Police, and property to the alleged value of R35,833-4-8 stolen. All these cases were admitted, but 28 cases were not investigated. One hundred and ninety-eight cases were sent up for trial and convictions obtained in 156 cases, giving a percentage of 27·4 of convictions to admissions, 308 persons were arrested, and 208 or 67·5 per cent. were convicted. Property to the value of R9,843-10-3 or 27·4 per cent. was recovered.

7. Compared with the previous year (1902) the above figures show that the number of offences committed are less by 344, but the value of property stolen has increased by R1,360-13-0. This is due to the severe outbreak of plague in four of the Police Divisions, *viz.*, Mhow, Indore, Nimach and Sehore. People left their houses with all their property in them and so afforded opportunity to the criminal. The recoveries however have been larger this year than in 1902 being 27·4 against 22·2.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS. 8. Three hundred and eight persons were arrested during the year of whom 208 or 67 5 per cent. were convicted and sentenced.

POLICE DIVISIONS. Considering the size of the Mhow Division, as compared with the other Divisions, I think the working has been good. Convictions were 26·8 per cent. of the cases sent up for trial; 67·3 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted, and 27·2 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered. Last year the recoveries were 22·6 per cent.

The Nimach, Nowgong, Sehore, and Indore Divisions are about equal in size. Among these the Nowgong Division has done well and the Sehore Division fairly well, considering that it had to contend with a severe outbreak of plague. Sutna, where only three offences were committed during the year, managed to recover only 4·1 per cent. of the property stolen. Last year its percentage was 6·5.

The Khalghat Division, which consists of only a portion of the Agra and Bombay Road, has not done well. It only obtained 15·3 per cent. of convictions in cases sent for trial, 28·5 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted, and only 18·7 per cent. of property was recovered.

DAKAITI. 9. There were two cases of dakaiti during the year: one in the Mhow and the other in the Nimach Division. Property to the value of R161-8-0 was robbed and R48-15-0 was recovered. Ten persons were arrested and sent for trial in these two cases but they were all discharged.

COGNIZABLE OFFENCES. 10. The number of other cognisable offences reported and admitted during the year amounted to 432. Out of this number 397 were sent for trial and convictions were obtained in 345 cases, or a percentage of 79·8 of cases convicted to cases admitted. Six hundred and sixty-four persons were arrested during the year and 546 out of this number were convicted, giving a percentage of 82·2 of persons convicted to persons arrested. The working of the Police in all the Divisions in regard to these cases has been good. The Indore Division heads the list with 145 cases reported and admitted, out of which convictions were obtained in 126 cases or 86·8 per cent. In this Division also 181 persons were convicted out of 215 arrested or 84·1 per cent. of convictions to arrests. The Nowgong Division comes next with 92 convictions in 105 cases sent for trial and 130 persons convicted out of 143 arrested. The Mhow Division obtained 71 convictions out of 81 cases and 108 persons convicted out of 129 arrested. In the Khalghat there were only four cognisable offences during the year. All four were sent up for trial and three convictions obtained, 22 persons were arrested and 21 convicted. There were no cases in Sutna Division.

11. Altogether the number of cognisable offences against property and otherwise reported to and admitted by the Police in Central India amounted to 1,000 cases. Out of this 28 cases were not investigated. Five hundred and ninety-five cases were sent up for trial and convictions obtained in 501 cases or 84·2 per cent. Nine hundred and seventy-two persons were arrested and 754 or 77·5 per cent. convicted. Property to the value of R35,833-4-8 was stolen and R9,843-10-3 or 27·4 per cent. recovered. This is, I think, good work and an improvement on the working during the year 1902.

G. J. SPARKES-MADGE,
District Superintendent of Police,
Central India Agency.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
The 4th May 1904.

APPENDIX TO PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I.—PERSONNEL.

POLITICAL.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. S. BAYLEY, C.S.I.—*1st April 1903 to 16th September 1903.*

THE HONOURABLE MR. O. V. BOSANQUET, I.C.S.—*17th September to 5th November 1903.*

THE HONOURABLE MAJOR H. DALY, C.S.I., C.I.E.,—*6th November 1903 to 18th March 1904.*

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. S. BAYLEY, C.S.I.—*19th to 31st March 1904.*

RESIDENT AT GWALIOR.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. HERBERT, I.A.—*1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.*

RESIDENT AT INDORE.

MAJOR F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.I.E.—*1st April to 8th June 1903.*

MR. W. E. JARDINE, I.C.S.—*9th to 13th June 1903.*

MR. O. V. BOSANQUET, I.C.S.—*16th June 1903 to 31st March 1904.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL.

MAJOR L. IMPEY, I.A.—*1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BUNDELKHAND.

MAJOR F. G. BEVILLE, I.A.—*1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BAGHELKHAND.

MAJOR S. F. BAYLEY, I.A.—*1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN MALWA.

MAJOR J. MANNERS-SMITH, V.C., C.I.E.,—*1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.*

POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAWAR.

CAPTAIN E. BARNES, I.A.—*1st April to 9th September 1903.*

CAPTAIN J. H. HUGO, D.S.O., I.M.S.,—*10th September to 20th October 1903.*

CAPTAIN E. BARNES, I.A.—*21st October 1903 to 31st March 1904.*

II

Statistics relating to rainfall in the Central India Agency during 1903-1904.

Political Agency.	Station.	Rainfall during the year 1903-1904.	Rainfall during the year 1902-1903.	Average rainfall during the last ten years.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Gwalior Residency.	Gwalior Residency	41·21	22·57	29·95
	Bhind	31·14	22·64	22 36
	Towargarh	33·05	24·25	20·33
	Sheopur	27·96	36·08	26·26
	Narwar	31·63	51·63	34·45
	Esagarh	35·46	47·97	39·33
	Bhilsa	38·85	40·14	42·2
Indore Residency.	Indore Residency	47·9	30·26	34·22
	Rampura	35·80	22·31	Not available.
	Bhanpura	41·50	25·4	
	Mahidpur	33 94	22·25	
	Mandleshwar	29·7	20·61	
	Khargone	27·76	21·91	
	Nimawar	31·83	27·81	
Bhopal Political Agency.	Sehore	43·14	30·13	38·93
	Bhopal	39·63	44·57	36·21
	Narsinghgarh	47·33	46·07	48·06
	Khilchipur	35·56	25·38	32·62
	Seronj	40 57	37·11	37·91
	Kurwai	39·20	37·82	41·32
	Muksudangarh	44·15	37·62	40·86
	Rajgarh	20·25	Not known.	
Bundelkhand Political Agency.	Nowgong	46·65	41·20	44·29
	Orchha	33·93	29·1	39·35
	Datia	37·97	30·65	37·77
	Samthar	36·02	25·72	31·40
	Panna	52·85	42·40	52·06
	Charkhari	44·46	28·48	39·64
	Chatarpur	45·78	33·42	45·62
	Ajaigarh	47·61	31·35	47·20
	Bijawar	32·31	33·10	42·51
	Baoni	32·03	33·72	35·41
Baghelkhand Political Agency.	Sutna	44·68	33·15	44·80
	Rewa	34·55	32·17	46·31
	Teonthar	42·04	33·72	43·47
	Bardi	40·34	46·37	43·22
	Umaria	36·91	38·30	52·89
	Sohagpur	43·09	58·60	51·91
	Ramnagar	39·27	37·09	47·85
	Nagod	50·92	42·41	43·29
	Maihar	36·63	36·25	46·09
Malwa Political Agency.	Jaora	27·78	Not available.	
	Rutlam	27·80		
	Sitamau	34 76		
	Sailana	33·49		
	Piploda	37·40		
Bhopawar Political Agency.	Dhar	32·97	28·06	24 36
	Jhabua	34·35	31·18	32·00
	Ali Rajpur	29·22	32·87	32·04
	Barwani	22 81	22·69	18·75
	Jobat	31·37	29·05	29·50

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